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ABSTRACT

This is a Fijian grammar developed by the Peace Corps. A preliminary section on spelling and pronunciation is followed by 18 chapters, each consisting of a dialogue, substitution and repetition drills, and vocabulary. (AM)

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LESSONS IN FIJIAN

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FIJIAN

Spelling and Pronunciation

Although one's first guide to pronunciation is that of a speaker of Fijian, from time to time it is necessary to pronounce words from the written form. The Fijian spelling system has such a high degree of consistency between symbol and sound that an acceptable pronunciation will be possible in most cases.

It must be remembered, however, that the relationship between a sound and the letter that symbolizes it is arbitrary. Failure to recognize this has led to a proliferation of criticisms about the Fijian spelling system, mostly because forms are not pronounced as they would be if they were English words. In the explanation below, English examples are used to give an approximation of the Fijian pronunciation. But they serve as only an approximation, and no more.

CONSONANTS	Approximate English Equivalent
p[1]	p (Without the puff of air that accompanies an English p in words like pin. Closer to the p in spin.

NOTES

1. p is used only in borrowed words.

n	n (as in English not.)
g	ng (as in English sing.)
r	No English symbol. This sound is made by trilling or tapping the tip of the tongue against the gum ridge. Spanish has a similar r sound.
dr	No English symbol. This sound, although interpreted as dr is actually the above r sound preceded by n.
l	l (as in English like, but made with the tip of the tongue touching the back of the teeth rather than the gum ridge.)
w	w (as in English wet.)
y	y (made with less tenseness of muscles than the English sound. This sound occurs only before a.)

VOWELS

Fijian has five vowels, thereby using the same vowel symbols that English does. But there the similarity ends. The sounds represented are nearer to those of Spanish or Latin. Although four of the Fijian vowels sound similar to the English vowels in the words given as equivalents, the former do not end in a glide. For the first four of the following examples, only the starting point of the

t	t (made with the tip of the tongue on the back of the teeth, rather than on the gum ridge, as in English. Also with less air--more like stone than tone.)
k	k (more like ski than key. In faster speech, particularly before an unstressed vowel, there is not a definite stoppage of air, but only a narrowing of the passage. It also may become voiced in this position. No English example can be given, but the sound is similar to the g in German sagen.)
b	mb (like mb in member.)
d	nd (like nd in candy.)
q	ng (like ng in finger.)
v	No English symbol. This consonant sounds very similar to English v, but is made by narrowing the opening between the lips, rather than between the lower lip and upper teeth, as in English.
c	th (as in then.)
s	s (as in English sing.)
m	m (as in English mat.)

Diphthongs

Although vowels like that in English make do not occur in Fijian, some similar ones do. In vei 'for', there is more articulation of the i than the off-glide in make. But in faster speech, sequences like this become more and more like diphthongs.

Stress

In any series of syllables, some are pronounced with more loudness, or stress, than others. In some cases, the stress is predictable. It will occur under the following conditions:

1. On long vowels.
2. On the second-to-last vowel, unless the last vowel is long.
3. In four-syllable words, on not only the second-to-last syllable, but also the first.

For longer words, only conditions 1 and 2 hold. Other stresses are unpredictable.

PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

Someone learning a second language has a tendency to interpret the sounds he hears in terms of his own language. Thus he produces what is commonly called a foreign accent. The following drills are aimed to give the student practice with the sounds of Fijian that are likely to be most difficult for a speaker of English to

English sound, and not its off-glide, should be used as a model.

i	English eat.
e	English make.
o	English boat.
u	English move.
a	The a in English father is a better example than those preceding; there is no off-glide in either the English or the Fijian sound.

Long vowels

In describing English sounds, the term 'long' was traditionally applied to certain vowels and referred mainly to the quality of the sound. For Fijian the term is used in quite a different sense--that of duration. The difference between i and ī is that the latter lasts longer than the former. Each of the five vowels can occur long, and there are pairs of words that differ only in that one has a short vowel, and the other has a long one. Failure to mark this difference is one of the major weaknesses of the traditional spelling system. In the present teaching material, as well as in recent grammars and dictionaries, long vowels are marked as above--with a macron.

nū 'benumbed'	new (one dialect)
wē 'trace'	way

B. Repeat the Fijian.

2. Fijian vowel sequences vs. English diphthongs.

In certain positions, Fijian vowel sequences are similar to English diphthongs. But for Fijian, there are two peaks, compared with one for the English examples.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

Fijian	English
tai 'seacoast'	tie
tau 'fall (rain)'	town
tao 'entangled'	town
tei 'plant'	take
tou (plant)	tow
bai 'fence'	by
Bau 'Bau'	bough
bei 'accuse'	bay
bou 'house post'	bow
cai 'copulate'	thy
cau 'present'	thou
cei 'who'	they
cou 'bald'	though
dau 'expert'	endow
dei 'firm'	day
dou 'you three'	dough
kai 'shell'	kite

to recognize and produce.

1. Fijian long vowels vs. English diphthongs.

Here, a long vowel lasts longer in duration than a short vowel, and there is not significant change in quality. In the following exercise, Fijian long vowels are contrasted with similar English diphthongs--that is glided vowels.

A. Listen, but don't repeat

Fijian	English
tī 'tea'	tea
tō 'combine'	tow
tū 'stand'	two
kī (fish)	key
kē 'here'	Kay
kū 'bite'	coo
bī 'heavy'	be
bō 'seize'	bow
bū 'drinking coconut'	boo
dī 'empty'	D
dē 'animal excrement'	day
dō 'rotten'	dough
dū 'indeed' (dialect)	do
mī 'urinate'	me
mē 'goat'	may
sō 'some'	so
mū 'buttocks'	moo

sɔke 'knot'	soki 'pick fruit by twisting'
kele 'anchor'	keli 'dig'
sɔle 'covered with mats'	soli 'give'
sore 'seed'	sori 'tie reeds'

B. Repeat.

5. Initial g.

The use in the Fijian spelling system of g for [ŋ] stems from a convention established elsewhere in the Pacific by the early missionaries. It is similar to the final sound in English sing, but its occurrence in word-initial position in Fijian presents special problems to speakers of English.

A. Listen to the first series, then repeat.

agā	aḡa	aḡa	ḡa	ga
[Repeat five times]				
ogo	oḡo	oḡo	ḡo	go
[Repeat five times]				
igi	iḡi	iḡi	ḡi	gi
[Repeat five times]				
ege	eḡe	eḡe	ḡe	ge
[Repeat five times]				
ugu	uḡu	uḡu	ḡu	gu
[Repeat five times]				

B. Repeat

ḡa 'gape'	gai 'pet pig'
;alu 'dumb'	gatu 'tapa'
gē 'do'	ḡi 'to squeal'
gone 'child'	ḡu 'ernest'
gunu 'drink'	gusu 'mouth'

kau 'tree'	cow
kei 'of'	Kay
kou 'shout'	coat

B. Repeat the Fijian.

3. Long vs. short vowels.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

kila 'wild'	kilā 'know'
mila 'itchy'	milā 'scratch'
tara 'built'	tarā 'touch'
toro 'shave'	torō 'pig sty'
cula 'needle'	culā 'sew'
lolo 'coconut juice'	lolō (type of tree)
kaka 'stutter'	kakā 'parrot'
kola 'cut in pieces'	kolā (transitive)

B. Repeat

4. Final -e vs. -i.

Although in faster speech there is some falling together of these two sounds, they are kept distinct in slower speech.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

sise (fish)	sisi 'slide'
kabe 'skin covering coconut leaf'	kabi 'adhere'
qase 'old person'	qasi 'crawl'
yate 'liver'	yati 'move slowly'
teke 'kick'	teki 'claim'

C. Listen, but don't repeat.

rā	rō	rū
rai	rogo	rusi
rau	roka	ruku
rawa	roko	ratu
rī	rou	rui

D. Repeat.

In faster speech, the sound is often made by tapping the gum ridge only once with the tip of the tongue. It is similar to the articulation of a medial /t/ in American English.

E. Listen, but don't repeat.

later	mutter
latter	water
matter	butter
batter	city
better	pity

F. Repeat.

G. Listen, but don't repeat.

cara 'clear path'	koro 'village'
cere 'prize'	kiri 'tickle'
ciri 'drift'	kara 'pole canoe'
cori 'tether'	kere 'ask'
coro 'single'	kiro 'hollow'

H. Repeat.

I. Listen, but don't repeat.

C. Negative drill.

Some learners substitute [g] or [ŋg] for g. Listen to the following mispronunciations.

gone [gone]

galu [galu]

gusu [ŋgusu]

gatu [ŋgatu]

D. Repeat

gone galu gusu gatu

E. Discrimination drill.

Respond with right or wrong for the following attempts to produce an initial [ŋ].

ŋa	RIGHT	ŋusu	RIGHT	ŋī	RIGHT
ga	WRONG	gusu	WRONG	ŋī	RIGHT
ŋgone	WRONG	ŋgusu	WRONG	ŋone	RIGHT
ŋunu	RIGHT	ŋū	RIGHT	gatu	WRONG
ḡe	WRONG	ŋai	RIGHT	ŋgē	WRONG

6. Trilled or flap r.

For the production of a tongue-tip trill, the tongue is not manipulated voluntarily, but instead moved by the air stream. Although the sound does not occur in the English sound system, some children produce it when imitating a motor or a machine gun.

A. Demonstration. Listen, but do not repeat.

[r̄]. . .

B. Repeat

8. Prenasalized stops b, d, and q.

These prenasalized stops are very similar to English mb, nd, and ng (as in finger), but in Fijian they occur in word-initial position as well as medial. Initially, the nasalization before the [b] and the [d] may be rather weak; that before [g] is maintained.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

bā 'fish fence'	dā 'feces'	qā 'shell'
bai 'fence'	dara 'slip'	qai 'then'
bēbē 'butterfly'	dau 'commit adultery'	qalo 'swim'
bī 'heavily laden'	vodo 'ride'	oqō 'this'
cobo 'clap'	keda 'us'	vuqa 'many'

9. Prenasalized trill or flap.

The sound that is written dr is phonetically a sequence of n plus a trilled or flapped r. The d is a result of the movements the tongue goes through in the transition from n to r.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

drā 'blood'	vadra 'pandanus'
drau 'leaf'	kedra 'their'
drē 'pull'	tadra 'dream'
drī 'sea cucumber'	
drō 'run away'	

B. Repeat.

rā	rō	rū
rai	rogo	rusi
rau	roka	ruku
rawa	roko	ratu
rī	rou	rui

J. Repeat.

7. Contrast between Fijian v [ß] and English v [v].

[not to be taped]

Fijian v, although very similar in sound to English v, is not produced with the lips and the teeth, but with both lips instead. The lips are rather spread, not rounded.

A. Demonstration [visual] of the difference between Fijian and English v.

Fijian	English
vā 'four'	/va/
vei 'where'	/vey/
vou 'new'	/vow/
vau 'hibiscus'	vow
via 'want'	via
vō 'urinal'	/vow/

B. Repeat.

vā	vō	vū
vei	vatu	vosa
vou	vola	vua
vau	voli	vudi
via	vonu	vuka

that there is sometimes a meaning change in the transfer. But the Fijian forms are at least partially predictable from the English sources.

Because of the nature of the two sound systems--English and Fijian--the loans have been adapted to fit the Fijian system and still, for the most part, sound as close to the original model as possible. The changes that occur are due not only to the differences in the lists of vowels and consonants, but also to the way they pattern in each system. An English syllable is a phonemically complex unit, capable of beginning with as many as three consonants (/ɜrnsts/Ernst's). However, a Fijian syllable consists either of a vowel alone, or a consonant followed by a vowel. The result of this difference in structures is that English consonant clusters are either reduced for the Fijian form, or they are separated by inserted vowels. Since final consonants do not occur in Fijian, either reduction occurs, or a final vowel is added.

The following charts show possible correspondences for English and Fijian sounds.

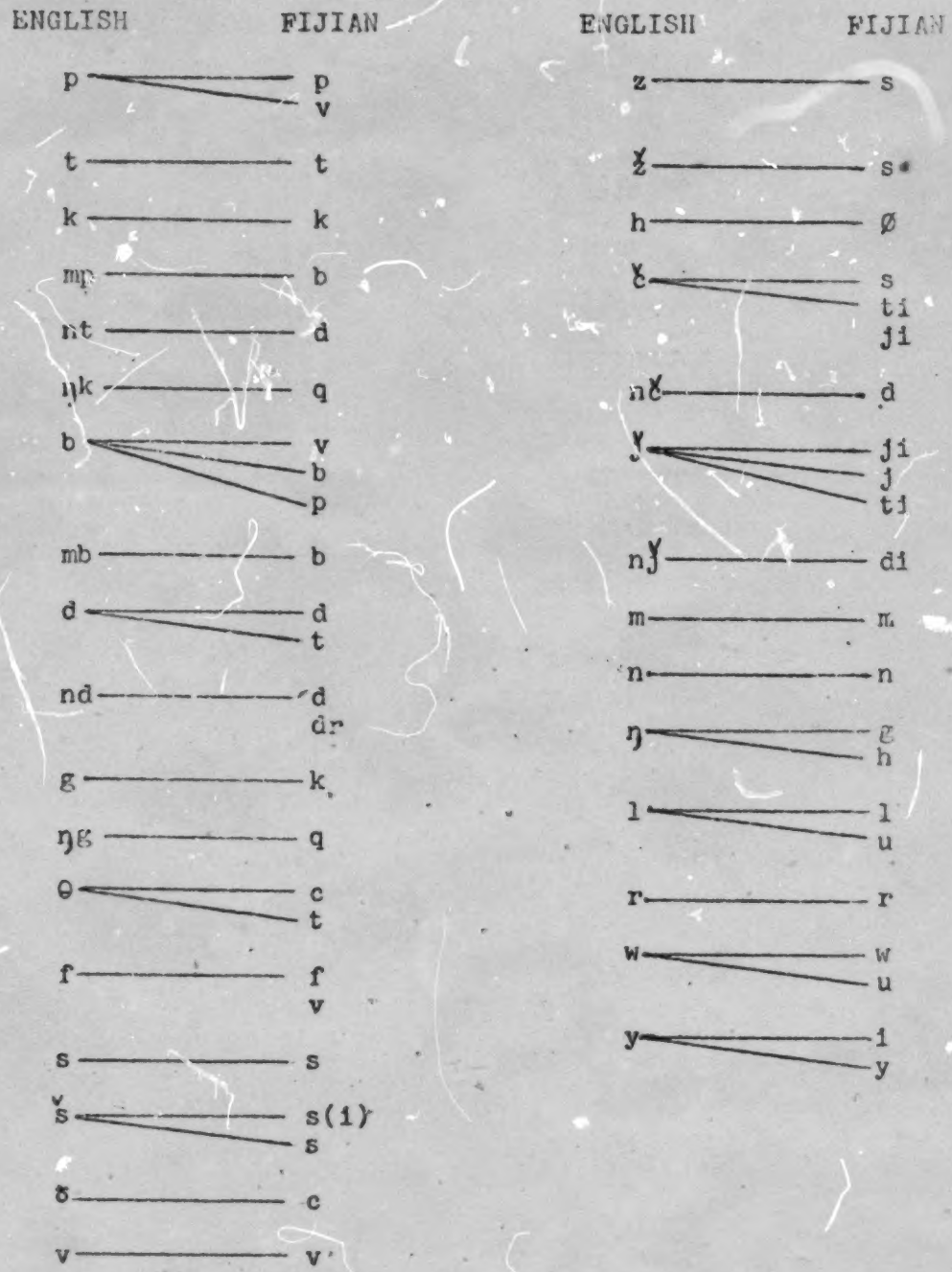
English borrowings

As the Fijians' contact with English-speaking people increased, it was inevitable that they would accept not only the foreigners' contributions to their culture, but also their names for these gifts. These are some examples:

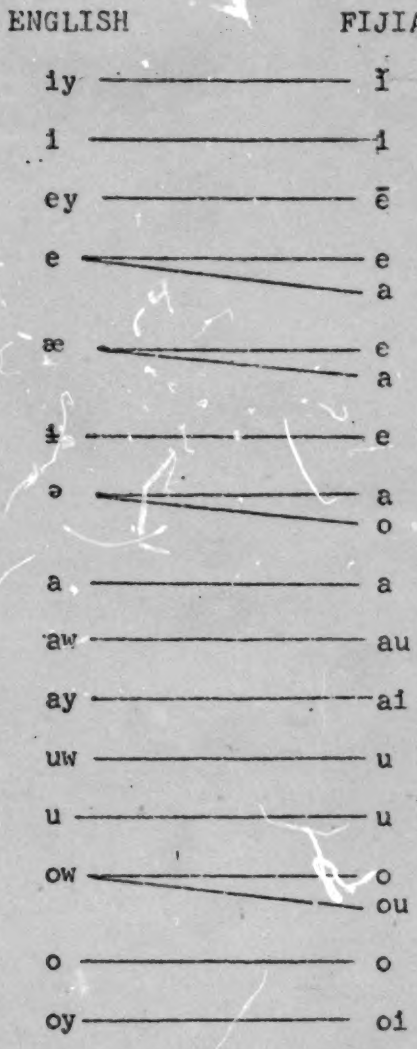
alakaolo	alcohol
aijini	hygiene
aua	hour
misila	measles
manuā	man-of-war

By 1941 (the date of the Fijian dictionary), it is likely that the number of English borrowings in use was already high. However, the dictionary lists fewer than 250. In 1968, approximately 450 pages of newspaper text were culled for borrowings, and over 500 were counted, not including proper names. The disparity between the numbers shows that it is difficult for beginning students of the language to read the newspaper with the aid of the dictionary, since many of the Fijian spellings seem quite unlike to English source words; and many of its meanings are rather different in Fijian. In addition to the borrowings omitted in 1941 and those that have come into use after that date, there are some like kōteme 'god damn (it)' and konovoe 'succession of men having intercourse with one woman' (English 'convoy') that are not likely to find their way into a dictionary compiled by a missionary. The examples show that the English sources for the borrowings are not always obvious, and

Consonant Correspondences



Vowel Correspondences



The added vowels are difficult to predict. I and e are by far the most common, with o sometimes occurring after l, a after k, and u after m. But in some words, assimilation takes place, and the added vowel is the same as surrounding vowels.

LESSONS IN

FIJIAN

A i matai ni lēsoni[1]

(Greetings; Where?; Classroom and language-learning expressions; Polite expressions)

I. Dialogue for memorization.

A.	Sā yadra.	Good morning.
B.	NĪ[2] sā bula.	Greetings.
A.	OnĪ[2] sā lako ki vei?	Where are you going?
B.	Ki na mākete.[1]	To the market.
A.	E vei beka[3] na mākete?	Where's the market?
B.	Oyā. Daru[4] lako.	Over there. Let's go.
A.	Io. Sā vinaka.	OK. Good.

NOTES

1. Lēsoni shows some of the commonest patterns for loan words. The consonants provided no problems for the new form; phonetically Fijian l, s, and n are not much different from the corresponding English sounds. The first vowel is to be expected, but the second is probably the influence of English spelling. The i added at the end is most common, particularly after n and other dental or alveolar sounds. Since Fijian regularly stresses the second-to-last vowel, some forms similar to this one have a long first vowel, thus stressing that one and matching more closely the English stress pattern. This, along with Commonwealth pronunciation of syllable-final r, accounts for the long vowel in mākete, in the dialogue.

2. Onī can be plural, but here it is a polite form for one person. For many of the o- pronouns, ko- also appears. O- forms usually occur at the beginning of sentences and elsewhere in faster speech. There is no difference in meaning.

3. Beka is also used for politeness. It has the effect of making a request or suggestion less abrupt.

4. Daru refers to two people, the speaker and the person spoken to. It is called 'inclusive,' since it includes the latter.

II. Repetition drill.

Repeat the following after the model.

Sā yadra	Good morning.
Sā bula	Greetings.
Sā bula vinaka.	Greetings.
Sā yadra, saka.	Good morning, sir.
Sā bula, saka.	Greetings, sir.
Drau bula.	Greetings to you (2).
Dou bula.	Greetings to you (3).
Ni sa bula, na marama kei na turaga.	(greetings to a crowd)
Sā moce.	Goodbye.
Sā moce, saka.	Goodbye, sir.

III. Repetition drill.

Greeting	Response
Sā bula.	Ni sā bula.
Sā yadra.	Ni sā yadra.
Vinaka na cakacaka.	Io.
Ni mai kana mada.[1]	Sā vinaka. (yes)
	Sā vinaka vakalevu. (no)[2]
O bula vinaka?	Io, vaka-lailai.
Sā moce.	Ni sā moce.
Drau bula.	Ia, vinaka na bula.

NOTES

1. Mada is used to make commands or requests less abrupt. The English equivalent might be "would you mind. . .?"

2. These two expressions do not always refer to 'yes' and 'no'. It can be the intonation that makes the distinction.

V. Simple substitution drill.

Cue	Sentence pattern
	E vei beka na mākete?
mākete	E vei beka na mākete?
tūraga	E vei beka na tūraga?
marama	E vei beka na marama?
vale	E vei beka na vale?
vale lailai	E vei beka na vale lailai?
koro	E vei beka na koro?
mākete	E vei beka na mākete?

VI. Supplementary dialogue.

A:	O[1] cei na yacamunī?	What's your name?
B:	Na yacaqu o Rusi. Na yacamunī?	My name's Rusi. Your name?
A:	Oiau, o Jone.	I'm John.
B:	Onī lako mai vei?	Where do you come from?
A:	Au lako mai Hawaii. Onī sa lako mai vei?	I come from Hawaii. Where do you come from?
B:	Au lako mai Bau.	I come from Bau.

VII. Work phrases and classroom expressions.

Yalo vinaka.	Please.
Tale mada.	Again.
Vaka-mālua.	Slowly., take it easy.
Vaka-totolo.	Fast.
Vosoti au.	Pardon me.
Tulou.[2]	Pardon me.
Sā dodonu?	It is right?
Io.	Yes.
Sega.	No.
Au sega ni kilā.	I don't know.
E sega ni macala.	I don't understand. (it's not clear)
Au nui taka	I hope.
Daru sota tale	Will see you.

NOTES

1. O (or ko in slower speech) occurs before proper nouns, koya 'he, she', and cei 'who' when another marker is not used. For example, in Au lako mai Hawaii, o is not used before Hawaii, since mai is used.

2. Tulou (or tilou) is always used if someone passes something, stands, or reaches over another person's head, particularly if that person is of high rank. It is also said when walking through a crowded area with little walking space. It is not used in the other ways that English 'excuse me' or 'pardon me' is used; that is, to attract someone's attention, to take leave, or to apologize for an impolite action.

A cava beka na vosa vaka-vālagi ni _____?	What's the English word for _____?
A cava beka na vosa vaka-viti ni _____?	What's the Fijian word for _____?
A cava beka na kena i balebale na _____?	What's the meaning of _____?
Vinaka.	Thank you. (good)
Vinaka vaka-levu.	Thank you very much.

VIII. Vocabulary.

a	common article
a i	the
au	1st person singular
balebale, i	meaning
Bau	island name
beka	perhaps, if you please, expressing doubt
bula	live, recover from illness; alive, sound in health; life, sa bula 'good day, hello'
cakacaka	work
cava	what, which
cei	who
daru	1st person dual inclusive
dodonu	right, correct, straight
dou	2nd person trial
drau	2nd person dual
e	(1) verbal particle, (2) in, at
ia	but, and; sometimes also as a variant on io 'yes'
io	yes
kana	eat
kei	with, and
ki	to, towards
kilā	know
koro	village
koyā, oyā	that, there (distant)
lako	go
lēsoni	lesson (Engl.)

macala	clear, plain, intelligible
mada	please; used to make a command or suggestion less abrupt
mākete	market (Engl.)
marama	lady
matai	first
moce	sleep, goodbye
-munī	2nd person plural or singular polite
na	marker for common nouns
ni	of
nī	2nd person plural. See onī
o	marker for proper nouns. Also, ko
oiau	contraction of ko i au
onī	2nd person plural or singular polite. Also, konī
-qu	1st person singular
sā	verbal particle
saka	sir, madam
sega	no
sega ni	not
tale	again
tulou	pardon me
tūraga	chief
vaka-lailai	a little
vaka-levu	greatly, a lot
vaka-mālua	slowly
vaka-totolo	fast
Vaka-vālagi	English
Vaka-viti	Fijian
vale	house
vale lailai	toilet
vei	where
vinaka	good, thank you
vosa	speak, talk; word, talk, speech, language
vosoti au	pardon me
yaca	name
yadra	awake, good morning
yalo vinaka	please

FIJIAN

A i ka rua ni lesoni

(Who? Equational sentences[1] Attribution)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

John:	O cei oyā?	Who's that?
Rusi:	O Pita.	It's Peter.
John:	E kai[2] Viti o koya?	Is he Fijian?
Rusi:	Io. E gone[3] ni Vanua Levu.	Yes. He's from Vanua Levu.
John:	A cava na nona cakacaka?	What's his work?
Rusi:	E qase ni vuli.	He's a teacher.
John:	E koro ni vuli cava?	Which school?
Rusi:	Queen Victoria School.	Queen Victoria School.
John:	E koro ni vuli vinaka?	Is it a good school?
Rusi:	Io. E dua na koro ni vuli vinaka.	Yes. It's a good school.

---

1. The phrases in the equational sentences can be marked thus:
(o cei) (oyā)
(a cava) (na nona cakacaka)
(e kai Viti) (o koya)

2. Kai refers to an inhabitant of a place. Once used only for males, it can now be used for females also.

3. The literal meaning of gone is 'child'.

II. Repetition.

O cei na tūraga oyā?	Who's that chief?
O cei na marama oyā?	Who's that lady?
O cei o koya?	Who's he?
O cei oyā?	Who's that (distant)?
O cei oqō?	Who's this?
O cei oqori?	Who's that (by addressee)?
O cei o ira?	Who are they (plural)?
O cei na yacamunī?	What's your name?

III. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence pattern
	O cei oqō?
oqō	O cei oqō?
o koya	O cei o koya?
na tūraga	. . .
na marama	
na yacamunī	
na qase ni vuli	
na yacana	

IV. Repetition.

Na koro ni vuli cava?	Which school?
Na mākete cava?	Which market?
Na lesoni cava?	Which lesson?
Na koro cava?	Which village?
Na tūraga cava?	Which chief?
Na marama cava?	Which lady?

V. Simple substitution.

Pattern: Na koro ni vuli cava?

Cue	Sentence pattern
	No koro ni vuli cava?
koro ni vuli	Na koro ni vuli cava?

mākete	. . .
lēsoni	
koro	
tūraga	
marama	
tamata	
yalewa	
tagane	
gone	
cakacaka	

VI. Repetition.

E dua na gone.	A child.
E dua na cauravou.	A youth.
E dua na vale.	A house.
E dua na qase.	An old person.
E dua na qase ni vuli.	A teacher.
E dua na koro.	A village.
E dua na koro ni vuli.	A school.
E dua na niu.	A coconut.
E dua na vū ni niu.	A coconut tree.
E dua na vū ni kau.	A tree.

VIIa. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence pattern
	E dua na qase ni vuli o koya.
mātai	E dua na mātai o koya.
tūraga	E dua na tūraga o koya.
dau teitei	E dua na dau teitei o koya.
kai Viti	. . .
kai Merika	
kai mua	
buli	
tamata vinaka	
cauravou	
qase	

VIIb.

Cue	Sentence pattern
	Na koro cava?
koro ni vuli	Na koro ni vuli cava?
qase	Na qase cava?
qase ni vuli	Na qase ni vuli cava?

gone . . .
gone vuli
vale
cauravou
yalewa
tagane

VIII. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence pattern
	E dua na kai Viti o koya.
o Pita	E dua na kai Viti o Pita.
o koya	E dua na kai Viti o koya.
oiau	E dua na kai Viti oiau.
o iko	. . .
na tamata oqō	
na cauravou oqō	
na yalewa oqō	
na tūraga oyā	
na gone vuli oqō	
na qase ni vuli oqō	

IX. Repetition.

Repeat the above sentences after the model, which now has question intonation.

X. Question and answer.

The following questions themselves serve as a model for the answer. Only io 'yes' need be added, and the intonation changed from question to statement. The word order remains the same.

Question	Answer
E dua na gone vuli o koya?	Io, e dua na gone vuli o koya.

mataisau
tūraga
kai mua
kai Viti
gone vuli
qase ni vuli
cauravou
marama
dau teitei
tamata vinaka
buli

XI. Repetition.

Na tūraga levu	The big chief
Na tūraga vinaka	The good chief
Na vale vinaka	The good house
Na vale levu	The big house
Na vale lailai	The small house, the toilet
Na koro lailai	The small village
Na koro levu	The big village
Na vale batabatā	The cool house
Na vale balavu	The long house
Na vale tabu[1]	The church (lit. sacred house)

XII. Simple substitution.

Pattern: E dua na vale vinaka

Cue	Sentence pattern
	E dua na vale <u>vinaka</u>.
cā	E dua na vale cā.
levu	E dua na vale levu.
lailai	. . .
katakata	
batabatā	
tabu	
balavu	
tūraga	

XIII. Variable slot drill.
One or the other of the underlined words in the model may be replaced by the cue.

Cue	Sentence
	E dua na <u>tamata vinaka</u>.
cā	E dua na tamata cā.
koro	E dua na koro cā.
yalewa	. . .
mātai	
gone	
lailai	
vale	
batabatā	

---

1. <u>Vale tabu</u> is the Catholic term for church building. The Wesleyans use <u>vale ni lotu</u>.

draki
vinaka
cā
buli
balavu
vu ni niu

XIV. Question and answer.

Pattern: A cava oqō? 'What's this?'

Cue (with pictures)	Response
vū ni niu	Oqori na vū ni niu.
vale	Oqori na vale.
vale lailai	Oqo[illegible] vale lailai.
vale tabu	. . .
yalewa	
tagane	
gone	
koro	
mātaisau	
gone dau	
dau teitei	

XV. Vocabulary.

balavu	long, tall
batabatā	cold, coolness
buli	administrative official
cā	bad, evil, ruin
cauravou	youth
dau	expert
dau teitei	farmer
draki	weather
dua	one; preceding nouns it becomes an indefinite article as e dua na tamata 'a man'
gone	child
gone dau	fisherman
gone vuli	student
iko	2nd person singular
ira	3rd person plural
ka	as i ka prefix forming ordinal numerals from cardinals; i ka rua 'second'
kai	inhabitant of
kai mua	sailor
katakata	hot, feverish
kau	wood, stick, tree

koro ni vuli	a school
koya	3rd person singular
lailai	small
levu	big, great, large
mātai	smart, expert, skilled; carpenter
mātaisau	carpenter
Merika	America. Also Amerika
mua	as in kai mua 'sailor'
-na	3rd person singular
niu	coconut
oqō	here, this (by the speaker)
oqori	there, that (by the addressee)
qase	old person
qase ni vuli	teacher
rua	two
tabu	sacred, forbidden
tagane	male
tamata	person
teitei, i	farm, garden plot
vale tabu	church building
Vanua Levu	second largest island in the Fiji Group
Viti	Fiji
vū	root, source
vuli	learn
vū ni kau	tree
vū ni niu	coconut tree
yalewa	woman

FIJIAN

A i ka tolu ni lēsoni

(Comment-topic[1] ; Where?; Locative phrases; Review of equational sentences; Question intonation)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A:	A cava e cakava tiko[2] o koya?	What's he doing?
B:	E cakacaka tiko.	He's working.
A:	E cakacaka tiko e vei?	Where's he working?
B:	E cakacaka tiko mai Suva.	He's working in Suva.
A:	E levu na nona cakacaka?	Lots of work?
B:	Io. E levu dina.	Yes. Really lots.
A:	Sā[3] dedē na nona cakacaka e kea?	Has he worked there long?
B:	Io. Sā tolu na yabaki.	Yes, three years.

---

1. The comment part of a sentence tells what is happening. It is similar to the predicate in English. The topic states the doer of the action or the subject of the comment. Note that in English that the topic is mentioned first, and then something is said about it. In Fijian, the order for many sentence types is reversed.

Notice that in the second, third, and fourth lines in the dialogue, the topic (which could be o koya 'he') is omitted. This is normal conversational style; if the topic were restated in each sentence, the style would be stilted. The drills, which do not attempt to be conversational, include both the comment and the topic.

2. Tiko, which means literally 'to stay', is used after the verb to indicate a progressive or habitual action.

3. In many sentences, sā and e are interchangeable. At times, sā is more emphatic than e. Attempts to explain the difference more explicitly have usually failed. Imitate the model.

II. Repetition drill.

E cakacaka tiko o koya.	He's working.
E moce tiko o Rusi.	Rusi's sleeping.
O moku siga[1] tiko o iko.	You're wasting time.
E dabe tiko na qase.	The old man is sitting down.
E cici tiko na gone.	The child is running.
E cici tiko o koya.	He's running.
E vosa tiko o Jone.	John's talking.
E laga sere tiko o Mere.	Mary's singing.
E qalo tiko o Rusi.	Rusi's swimming.
E qoli tiko o koya.	He's fishing.

IIIa. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E <u>cakacaka</u> tiko o koya.
lako	E lako tiko o koya.
kana	E kana tiko o koya.
laga sere	
moce	
qalo	
qoli	
moku siga	
vosa	
qito	
tu cake	
dabe	
cici	
gāde	
vaka-cegu	

IIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	E dua[2] na gone.
rua	E rua na gone.
tolu	E tolu na gone.

[The instructor continues the drill with numbers up to ten.]

---

1. <u>Moku siga</u> means literally 'kill the day'.

2. Numerals fit into the same slot as the verbs in the previous drills. E rua na gone means literally 'are two the children'; an idiomatic translation is 'two children' or 'there are two children'.

IV. Question and answer.

a. With pictures.

Sample

Q: [illegible]a oqō?

A: Oqori, e dua na gone.

Q: A cava e cakava tiko?

A: E dabe tiko o koya.

Other verbs that can be pictured:

moce
kana
gunu
taubale
cici
laga sere
qoli
siwa
qito

b. With objects.

Sample

Q: A cava oqō?

A: Oqori, na peni.

Other objects:

i vola
sote
tarausese
i vāvā
vinivō

V. Repetition.

E levu na vale.[1]	The house is big. (or, There are a lot of houses.)
E vinaka na vale.	The house is good.

---

1. Note that these 'adjectives fit into the same pattern as verbs. Thus there is no structural difference between:
Sa kama na vale 'The house is burning' and
Sa levu na vale 'The House is big.'

E vinaka na waqa.	The canoe is good.
E lailai na waqa.	The canoe is small.
E lailai na motokā.	The car is small.
E cā na motokā.	The car is bad.
E cā na moto.	The spear is bad.
E balavu na moto.	The spear is long.
E balavu na gaunisala.	The road is long.
E vinaka na gaunisala.	The road is good.
E levu na vanua.	The place is big.
E vinaka na vanua.	The land is good.

VI. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Sā levu na vale.
lailai	Sā lailai na vale.
batabatā	Sā batabatā na vale.
katakata	Sā katakata na vale.
vinaka	. . .
makawa	
galala	
lekaleka	
tabu	

VII. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	Sā levu na vale.
vinaka	Sā vinaka na vale.
motokā	Sā vinaka na motokā.
cā	Sā cā na motokā.
waqa	Sā cā na waqa.
kama	Sā kama na waqa.
totolo	Sā totolo na waqa.
bogi	Sā totolo na bogi.
batabatā	Sā batabatā na bogi.
kākana	Sā batabatā na kākana.
levu	Sā levu na kākana.
uca	Sā levu na uca.
siga	Sā siga na uca.
vanua	Sā siga na vanua.
butō	Sā butō na vanua.

VIII. Question and answer.

Question	Answer
Sā levu na uca?	Io, sā levu na uca.
Sā vinaka na vale?	Io, sā vinaka na vale.
Sā balavu na gaunisala?	. . .
Sā bula vinaka na tūraga?	
Sā kele na motokā?	
Sā lailai na uca?	
Sā batabatā na vale?	
Sā soko na waqa?	
Sā gata na moto?	
Sā yawa na yanuyanu?	
Sā levu na koro?	
Sā vinaka na kākana?	
Sā vinaka na vale ni kana?	
Sā vinaka na vale ni yaqona?	
Sā vinaka na vale ni yaqona ni Viti?	
Sā levu na ika?	

IX. Given the cue, which may be either topic or comment, construct a sentence on the above model.

Cue	Possible response
ika	Sā levu na ika. E tolu na ika. Sā vinaka na ika.
vinaka	. . .
levu	
balavu	
batabatā	
koro	
vale	
waqa	
uca	
vale ni kana	

X. Repetition.

E lako ki na mākete o koya.
E tiko mai Suva.[1]
E lako mai Merika o Pita.
E cakacaka tiko mai Viti o koya.
E lako ki na vale ni kana o Rusi.

---

1. Place names take no additional marker when used with the directionals. Thus:
ki na mākete
ki Suva

E tiko mai Vanua Levu o Mere.
E lako ki na motokā o Sala.
E lako ki na waqa na tūraga oqō.
E cakacaka tiko mai na koro ni vuli na tamata oqō.

XI. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E lako ki Suva o koya.
Lautoka	E lako ki Lautoka o koya.
na bose	E lako ki na bose o koya.
na waqa	
na motokā	
na bose	
na vale ni yaqona	
na vale ni kana	
na vale ni kuro	
na koro	
na koro ni vuli	
Vanua Levu	
na sitoa	
na yanuyanu	
Tamavua	

XII. Question and answer.

Question: E lako ki vei o koya?

Cue	Answer
na mākete	E lako ki na mākete o koya.
Suva	E lako ki Suva o koya.
Lautoka	
na bose	
na waqa	
na vale ni kana	
na vale ni kuro	
na vale ni yaqona	
na vale ni yaqona ni vāvālagi	
na koro	
na koro ni vuli	
Vanua Levu	
na sitoa	
Tamavua	
na yanuyanu	

XIII. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Era lako mai Lau na gone vuli. Era gone ni Lau.
Vatukoula	Era lako mai Vatukoula na gone vuli. Era gone ni Vatukoula.
Nadi	. . .
Bā	
Nausori	
Sigatoka	
Navua	
Tavua	
Labasa	
Savusavu	
Lakeba	

XIV. Question and answer.

Cue	Sentence
	Era lako mai vei na i talatala? Era lako mai Lakeba.
Savusavu	Era lako mai vei na i talatala? Era lako mai Savusavu.
Labasa	. . .
Somosomo	
Lami	
Wainibuka	
Korolevu	
Sigatoka	
Lomaiviti	
Yasawa	

XV. Repetition.

E tiko mai Lakeba o koya.
Era tiko mai Korolevu na yalewa.
E cakacaka tiko e Hawaii o Samu.
E vuli tiko e Hawaii o koya.

---

1. Mai is used with places away from the speaker. Thus, someone in Suva would use mai when saying someone is from Nadi. But if he said someone was from Suva or Fiji, he would use e.

XVI. Substitution. Use mai or e, depending on the location of the speaker and of the cue.

Cue	Sentence
	E tiko e Hawaii o koya.
Suva	E tiko mai Suva o koya.
Merika	E tiko e Merika o koya.
Moloka'i	. . .
Hilo	
Lautoka	
Hāmākua	
Tavua	
Rakiraki	
Yasawa	
Lau	
Lomaiviti	

XVII. Vocabulary.

bogi	night
bose	meeting
butō	dark
caka-va	caka 'do, make; work'; trans. cakava
cici	run
dabe	sit
dedē	long (time)
dina	true, genuine, sincere, worthy
era	3rd person plural
gādē	walk, stroll, go for pleasure
galala	empty
gata	sharp
gaunisala	path, track, road
ika	fish
kākana	food
kama	burn
keā, keyā	there
kele	arrive, come to a stop
laga sere	sing
lekaleka	short
mai	preposition of place or movement
makawa	old
moku	hit, usually with a stick
moku siga	kill time or pass time
moto	spear
motokā	motor car (Engl.)
peni	pen, penny (Engl.)
qalo	swim

qito	play
qoli	fish with nets
siga	day, stop raining, daylight, sunny
sitoa	store (Engl.)
siwa	line fishing
soko	sail
sote	shirt (Engl.)
talatala, i	minister
tarausese	trousers (Engl.)
taubale	walk, stroll
tiko	a sign of continuation, progress, or habitual action
tiko	sit, remain, be in a place
tolu	three
totolo	fast, quick
tū cake	stand up; tū 'stand, be at a place' cake 'up'
uca	rain
vaka-cegu	rest, retire
vale ni kana	eating house, restaurant, cafe
vale ni kuro	kitchen, cooking house
vale ni yaqona	yaqona drinking house
vanua	land, place
vāvā, i	shoe, sandal
vāvālagi	Caucasian. Also vālagi
vinivō	dress (Engl. pinafore)
vola, i	letter, book
waqa	boat
yabaki	year
yanuyanu	island
yaqona	kava
yawa	distant, distance

Place names

Bā
Korolevu
Labasa
Lakeba
Lami
Lau
Lautoka
Lomaiviti
Nadi
Nausori
Navua
Rakiraki
Savusavu
Sigatoka
Suva
Somosomo

Tamavua
Tavua
Vatukoula
Wainibuka
Yasawa

FIJIAN

A i ka vā ni lēsoni

(Time expressions; past and future; negative; via)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A:	E vei o Niko? Au via[1] raici koya.	Where's Niko? I want to see him.
B:	E a lako ki Lami o koya.	He went to Lami.
A:	E a lako e naica?	When did he go?
B:	E na mataka oqo.	This morning.
A:	E a sega ni lako e nanoa?	He didn't go yesterday?
B:	Io. E daidai.	No[2], today.
A:	E na lesu tale mai e naica?	When will he come back?
B:	E na mataka ni mataka.	Tomorrow morning.

II. Repetition.

E a lako e nanoa.
E a lako e na mataka.
E a lako e na vula o Mē.
E a lako e na siga Mōniti.
E na lako e na siga Mōniti.
E na lesu tale mai ni mataka.
E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Tīseba.
E na lesu tale mai e na bogi.
E na lesu tale mai e na yakavi.
E a lesu tale mai e nanoa.
E a lesu tale mai e na mataka.

---

1. Via 'want' is followed only by verbs. Thus, Au via lako 'I want to go', Au via gunu 'I'm thirsty (I want to drink)'. When a noun is used as the object of 'want', vinakata is used: Au vinakata na kā oqō 'I want this (thing)'.

2. Note the difference in the answers to negative questions in English and Fijian:
ENGLISH: Didn't he go? No, he didn't.
FIJIAN: E a sega ni lako? Io (yes), e a sega ni lako.
The English answer is to the 'sense' of the question; the Fijian answer is to the construction of the question.

IIIa. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E na lesu tale mai ni mataka.
e na vula o Mē	E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Mę.
e na vula o Janueri	E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Janueri.
e na vula o Maji	. . .
e na mataka ni mataka	
e na bogi	
e na bogi ni mataka	
e na yakavi	
e na yakavi ni mataka	
e daidai	
e na yakavi e daidai	
e na mataka	
e na mataka e daidai	

IIIb.

	E na vula o Janueri.
Mōniti	E na siga Mōniti.
Janueri	
Feperueri	
Vakarauwai	
[continue with months and days]	

IIIc. Depending on the cue, choose the appropriate tense marker, a or na.

	E a lako e nanoa. E na lako ni mataka.
ni mataka	E na lako ni mataka.
e nanoa	E a lako e nanoa.
e daidai	E a lako e daidai./E na lako e daidai.
e na vula o June	E a lako e na vula o June./ E na lako e na vula o June.
e na mataka ni mataka	E na lako e na mataka ni mataka.

e na bogi ni mataka	E na lako e na bogi ni mataka.
e na tolu na kaloko	E a lako e na tolu na kaloko./ E na lako e na tolu na kaloko.
e na mataka e nanoa	E a lako e na mataka e nanoa.
e na yakavi e nanoa	E a lako e na yakavi e nanoa.
e na yakavi ni mataka	E na lako e na yakavi ni mataka.
e na bogi	E a lako e na bogi./E na lako e na bogi.

IV. Repetition.

Au via lako* ni mataka.
Au via moce.
Au via kana.
E via gunu o koya.
O via mate?
O via laki siwa?
O via gādē?
O via vaka-cegu?
O via la'ki qoli.

V. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	O via lako e na bogi?
lesu tale mai	O via lesu tale mai e na bogi?
gunu	O via gunu e na bogi?
gunu bia	O via gunu bia e na bogi?
taralalā	. . .
dānisi	
gādē	
lako ki na vale ni yaqona	
lako ki sara yaloyalo	
moce e kē	
kana	
lako ki kana	

VI. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	E ā via moce mai Tavua e nanoa o Samu.

* The asterisk indicates a sentence or a pettern into which new vocabulary, outside the lesson, might be used.

tiko	E a via tiko mai Tavua e nanoa o Samu.
lako	E a via lako mai Tavua e nanoa o Samu.
ki	E a via lako ki Tavua e nanoa o Samu.
Peni	E a via lako ki Tavua e nanoa o Peni.
taubale	E a via taubale ki Tavua e nanoa o Peni.
mai	E a via taubale mai Tavua e nanoa o Peni.
cakacaka	E a via cakacaka mai Tavua e nanoa o Peni.
e na bogi	E a via cakacaka mai Tavua e na bogi o Peni.
moce	E a via moce mai Tavua e na bogi o Peni.
na tūraga	E a via moce mai Tavua e na bogi na tūraga.
Nausori	E a via moce mai Nausori e na bogi na tūraga.
lesu tale	E a via lesu tale mai Nausori e na bogi na tūraga.
e na yakavi	E a via lesu tale mai Nausori e na yakavi na tūraga.
e na mataka	E a via lesu tale mai Nausori e na mataka na tūraga.
na Buli	E a via lesu tale mai Nausori e na mataka na buli.
na mata ni vanua	E a via lesu tale mai Nausori e na mataka na mata ni vanua.

VII. Question and answer.

Questions: E a lako e na siga cava?
E na lako e na siga cava?

Cue	Answer
ni mataka	E na lako ni mataka.
e na mataka	E a/na lako e na mataka.
e na sigalevu	. . .
e na yakavi	
e na bogi	
e nanoa	
e na mācawa sā oti	
e na vula sā oti	
e na yabaki sā oti	
e na mācawa mai muri	
e na vula mai oqō	
e na yabaki mai oqō	
e na mācawa mai oqō	

VIII. Repetition.

Au na sega ni la'ki siwa ni mataka.
E a sega ni lako e na vula o Mē.
E na sega ni lesu tale mai e na siga Mōnīti.
E na sega ni lesu tale mai e na vula o Tīseba.
E a sega ni lesu mai e na bogi.
E na sega ni la'ki Suva e na yakavi.
E sa na sega ni tara vale ni mataka.
E sega ni macala e na sigalevu nikua.
E na sega ni la'ki Suva e na mācawa mai oqō.
E a sega na gādē e na loma ni vula rua sa oti.

IX. Make negatives of the following sentences.

Au na la'ki siwa ni mataka.
E a lako e na vula o Mē.
E na lesu tale mai e na siga Mōniti.
E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Tīseba.
E a lesu mai e na bogi.
E na la'ki Suva e na yakavi.
E sā na tara vale ni mataka.
E na macala e na sigalevu nikua.
E na la'ki Suva e na mācawa mai oqō.
E a gādē e na loma ni vula rua sā oti.

Xa. Expansion drill.

Cue	Sentence
	Au via kana.
sega ni	Au sega ni via kana.
vaka-levu	Au sega ni via kana vaka-levu.
a	Au a sega ni via kana vaka-levu.
e na mataka	Au a sega ni via kana vaka-levu e na mataka.
lailai	Au a sega ni via kana vaka-levu e na mataka lailai.
e nanoa	Au a sega ni via kana vaka-levu e na mataka lailai e nanoa.

Xb.

	E soko.
e na waqa	E soko e na waqa.
na	E na soko e na waqa.
ki Nukui	E na soko e na waqa ki Nukui.
e na yakavi	E na soko e na waqa ki Nukui e na yakavi.

ni mataka	E na soko e na waqa ki Nukui e na yakavi ni mataka.
sega ni	E na sega ni soko e na waqa ki Nukui e na yakavi ni mataka.

Xc.

E lako.

via
a
sega ni
ki na vale
e na bogi
e na siga Tūsiti

XI. Repetition.

Au via gunu.	I want to drink.
Au vinakata na wai ni moli.	I want lemon juice.
Au via kana.	I want to eat.
Au vinakata na kākana.	I want food.
O via mate?	Do you want to die?
O vinakata na mate?	Do you want death?
O via siwa?	Do you want to fish?
O vinakata na siwa?[1]	Do you like fishing?

XII. Substitution.

Use either via or vinakata.

Cue	Sentence
	Au via gunu wai ni moli.
na kākana	Au vinakata na kākana.
sisili	Au via sisili.
siwa	Au via siwa.
na wā ni siwa	Au vinakata na wā ni siwa.
yaqona	Au vinakata na yaqona.
moce	Au via moce.

1. 'O dau siwa' is more often asked.

na i mocemoce	Au vinakata na i mocemoce.
vaka-totolo	Au via vaka-totolo.
na totolo	Au vinakata na totolo.
na savasavā	Au vinakata na savasavā.

XIII. Supplementary dialogue.

A:	E dua na kā oni vinakata?	Do you want anything?
B:	Io, au via raica na D.O.	Yes, I'd like to see the D.O.
A:	O koya e sega ni tiko 'qō.[1]	He's not in.
B:	E tiko beka mai vei?	Where is he?
A:	E tiko mai Vunidawa.	He's in Vunidawa.
B:	O kilā na gauna e na lesu mai kina?	Do you know when he is going to be back?
A:	Sega, au sega ni kilā.	No, I don't know.
B:	Sā vinaka, au na qai mai rai tale e na siga Vakaraubuka.	Very well, I'll be back and check on Friday.

1. 'Qo is the short form of oqō.

XIV. Vocabulary.

ā	past tense marker
bia	beer (Engl.)
daidai	today
dānisi	dance (Engl.)
D.O.	District Officer (Engl.)
Feperueri	February (Engl.)
gauna	time
gunu	drink
Janueri	January (Engl.)
June	June (Engl.)
kā	thing
kaloko	clock (Engl.)
kē, e kē	here, this place
kina	there, there by, there with, there from
lesu	return
loma	center, middle, inside
mācawa	week
Maji	March (Engl.) Also Mati
mata	face, eye
mataka, na mataka	morning
mataka, ni mataka	tomorrow
mate	disease, die
Mē	May (Engl.)
mocemoce, i	sleeping place, a bed
moli	citrus
Mōniti	Monday (Engl.)
muri-a	muri 'follow'; trans. muria; e muri 'behind, later', ki muri 'to the rear', mai muri 'at or from the rear, afterwards'
na	future tense marker
naica	time, when
nanoa	yesterday
nikua	today
Nukui	village on the Rewa Delta
oti	finish, after
qai	now, then, so, just
rai-ca	rai 'sight, vision, see, understand'; trans. raica
sara	watch
savasavā	clean
sigalevu	midday, noon
sisili	bathe
tara	build
taralalā	a kind of meke danced with both partners holding arms and facing the front, stepping along with a fast beat.

	trans. taralalataka 'dance with someone in this fashion'.
Tiseba	December (Engl.)
Tūsite	Tuesday (Engl.)
vā	four
Vakaraubuka	Friday
Vakarauwai	Saturday
via	want to
vinakata	want, like
vula	month, moon
Vunidawa	administrative station for the Province of Naitasiri
wā ni siwa	fishing line
wai	water
yakavi	evening
yaloyalo	a reflection; kena i yaloyalo 'the image or portrait of...'; na noqu i yaloyalo 'the picture I own'

FIJIAN

A i ka lima ni lēsoni

(Alienable possession, ni, attribution)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A:	O raica na noqu i sele?[1]	Have you seen my knife?
B:	Au sega ni raica.	I haven't seen it.
A:	Na i sele nei cei e taura tiko o Viliame?	Whose knife is William using?
B:	Oyā na nona. Na nomuni i sele e duatani.	That's his. Your knife is different.
A:	Au kilā. E kā vou duadua.	I know. It's the only new one.

---

1. Fijian has a more detailed system of possessives (genitives) than does English. As an example, 'ay' can be translated in four ways, depending upon what is possessed. The following diagram shows the outline of the system:

Possession

Alienable	Inalienable
ke- (for edibles and certain innate qualities)	Suffixed forms for:
me- (for drinkables)	body parts
no- (for other items)	kin terms

The membership of some words will come as a surprise to speakers of English. Tavako 'tobacco' is classed as an edible, moli 'citrus' as a drinkable.

In general, the membership of a particular word to one class is fairly rigid. But there is some cutting across classes. Dalo 'taro' is, as one would expect, in the edible class. But if one is speaking of dalo strictly as a marketable product, he uses the no- possessive.

For the language learner, the whole system operates like a gender system and should be treated as such. Thus,

as in German or French, nouns have to be learned with the marker of gender. Fortunately, the class to which a noun belongs is much easier to predict in Fijian than in German or French.

II. Repetition.

E ā sega ni lako ki na noda bose.
E ā lako ki na nona i teitei.
E sā yali na nomunī i sele?
E vei beka na nodra i teitei?
Nomu lako--au na rarawa kina.
Oyā na nodaru i tau.
E vei beka na nomu tānoa?
Sā levu dina na nona kolī.
Sā totolo dina na noda waqa.
E sega ni gata na noqu i sele.

III. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Oqō na nona vale ni kana.
noqu	Oqō na noqu vale ni kana.
nomu	Oqō na nomu vale ni kana.
nomunī	
nodra	
nodaru	
noda	
noqu	
nona	
nodra	

IV. Question and answer.

Drill leader points to one, two, three, or more of the class and asks, Nei cei?

Cue	Answer
(points to himself)	Na nomunī.
(points to student reciting)	Na noqu.
(points to another student)	Na nona.
[etc.]	. . .

V. Repetition.

Oqō na noqu vale.*	This is my house.
Oqō na noqu waqa.	This is my canoe.
Oqō na nomu motokā.	This is your car.
Oqō na nomu koro.	This is your village.
Oqori na nomu peni.	That's your pen.
Oyā na nomu yanuyanu.	That's your island.
Oqō na nodaru vale.	This is our house.
Oqō na nodaru koro.	This is our village.
Oyā na nodra koro.	That's their village.
Oyā na nodra yanuyanu.	That's their island.

VI. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	Oqō na noqu vale.
noqu	Oqō na noqu vale.
koro	Oqō na noqu koro.
vale ni kana	Oqō na noqu vale ni kana.
nomu	Oqō na nomu vale ni kana.
oyā	Oyā na nomu vale ni kana.
vale lailai	Oyā na nomu vale lailai.
oqori	Oqori na nomu vale lailai.
nona	Oqori na nona vale lailai.
kuro	Oqori na nona kuro.
vale ni kuro	Oqori na nona vale ni kuro.

VII. Repetition drill.

Sā kana vinaka dina na kena dalo.	His taro is really good food.
Oqō na kequ tavioka.	This is my manioc.
E levu na kena uvi.	He has a lot of yams.
E balavu na kemunī ika.	Your (pl.) fish is long.
Oyā na kena tavako.	Those are his cigarettes.
Sā vakarau na kemu kākana.	Your food is ready.
Sā oti na kequ tavako.	I'm out of cigarettes.

VIII. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Sā levu na kemu tavako.
kemu	Sā levu na kemu tavako.
kemunī	Sā levu na kemunī tavako.

keirau
keitou
kena
keda
kedra

. . .

IX. Variable slot drill.

Cue	Sentence
	Oqō na kena dalo.
kena	Oqō na kena dalo.
tavioka	Oqō na kena tavioka.
oqori	Oqori na kena tavioka.
kequ	Oqori na kequ tavioka.
madrai	Oqori na kequ madrai.
oyā	Oyā na kequ madrai.
kemu	Oyā na kemu madrai.
uvi	Oyā na kemu uvi.
kemudrau	Oyā na kemudrau uvi.
oqō	Oqō na kemudrau uvi.

X. Repetition.

Sā gunu vinaka dina na mena yaqona.	His yaqona really tastes nice.
Oqō na mequ maqo.	This is my mango.
Sā lailai na memunī bia.	Your beer is almost empty.
Sā levu na mena rourou.	He has a lot of rourou.
Oyā na memu meleni.	That is your melon.
Sā maca na mequ wai.	My water is empty.
Sā katakata na memu wai.	Your water is hot.

XI. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Sā lailai na mequ yaqona.
mequ	Sā lailai na mequ yaqona.
mena	Sā lailai na mena yaqona.
memunī	. . .
meirau	
meda	
memudou	

XII. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	Oqō na mequ yaqona.
mequ	Oqō na mequ yaqona.
meleni	Oqō na mequ meleni.
oyā	Oyā na mequ meleni.
mena	Oyā na mena meleni.
dovu	Oyā na mena dovu.
wai ni gunu	Oyā na mena wai ni gunu.
medrau	Oyā na medrau wai ni gunu.
oqori	Oqori na medrau wai ni gunu.
wai ni moli	Oqori na medrau wai ni moli.

XIII. Substitution. Use the possessive form required by the cue.

Cue	Sentence
	Oqō na kequ dalo.
bia	Oqō na mequ bia.
vuaka	Oqō na kequ vuaka.
[illegible]qo	. . .
ika	
vale	
niu	
tavako	
yaqona	
rourou	
tūraga	
waqa	
uvi	
vivili	
kākana	
yanuyanu	

XIV. Repetition.

Na kequ dalo matua.
Na memu yaqona ni Viti.
Na nona vale vou.
Na kedrau ika tavuteke.
Na memudrau rourou vakalolo.
Na nodrau tūraga dina.
Na kena uvi vavi.
Na medaru wai batabatā.
Na nomu peni kau.
Na nodaru waqa totolo.

Na kedrau kākana dina.[1]
Na mequ maqo dreu.
Na medrau meleni kamikamica.
Na noqu yanuyanu lailai.
Na kemudrau vuaka vavi.

XVa. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E dua na vale levu oyā.
lailai	E dua na vale lailai oyā.
vinaka	E dua na vale vinaka oyā.
cā	. . .
batabatā	
maqosa	

XVb.

Cue	Sentence
	Oqō e dua na maqo kamikamica.
dovu	Oqō e dua na dovu kamikamica.
weleti	. . .
maqo	
bū	

XVc.

Cue	Sentence
	Oqō, na tavako vinaka.
vale	Oqō, na vale vinaka.
kākana	Oqō, na kākana vinaka.
meleni	. . .
vanua	
yanuyanu	
ika	
tūraga	
maqo	
niu	

---

1. Taro, cassava, etc. eaten with i coi 'fish, meat'.

XVI. Expansion.

Cue	Response
a. vuaka	na vuaka
kemu	na kemu vuaka
vavi	na kemu vuaka vavi
oqori	oqori na kemu vuaka vavi
b. dalo	na dalo
kequ	na kequ dalo
vinaka	na kequ dalo vinaka
oqō	oqō na kequ dalo vinaka
c. ika	na ika
kena	na kena ika
vinaka	na kena ika vinaka
oyā	oyā na kena ika vinaka
d. peni	na peni
nomu	na nomu peni
kau	na nomu peni kau
balavu	na nomu peni kau balavu
oqori	oqori na nomu peni kau balavu
e. yanuyanu	na yanuyanu
nona	na nona yanuyanu
nuku vula	na nona yanuyanu nuku vula
oyā	oyā na nona yanuyanu nuku vula
f. wai	na wai
mena	na mena wai
batabatā	na mena wai batabatā
oqori	oqori na mena wai batabata
g. rourou	na rourou
memudrau	na memudrau rourou
vaka-lolo	na memudrau rourou vaka-lolo
oqō	oqō na memudrau rourou vaka-lolo
h. maqo	na maqo
medrau	na medrau maqo.
i sū	na medrau i sū maqo
oqori	oqori na medrau i sū maqo

XVII. Supplementary dialogue.

A:	Yalo vinaka, e rawa ni o vukei au?	Please, can you help me?
B:	Io, na cava na nomu leqa?	Yes. What's your problem?
A:	E rawa beka ni o vaka-raitaka vei au na positōvesi?	Can you show me the post office?
B:	Na positōvesi na vale vulavula oyā, ia au nanuma ni ā sā sogo e na tolu.	The post office is that white building, but I think it closed at three.
A:	Oi, au sā na qai lako kina ni mataka. Vinaka vaka-levu.	Oh, I'll go there tomorrow then. Thank you very much.

XVIII. Vocabulary

bū	a coconut for drinking
-da	1st person plural inclusive
dalo	taro
-daru	1st person dual inclusive
dovu	sugar cane
-dra	3rd person plural
dreu	ripe
duadua	only, alone; na ika levu duadua 'the biggest fish'
duatani	different
-irau	1st person dual exclusive
-itou	1st person trial exclusive
kamikamica	sweet
kolī	dog
kuro	pot
leqa	too short for, distressed; as n., danger, trouble
lima	five
maca	empty (of water), dry
madrai	bread
maqo	mango (Engl.)
maqosa	careful, clever, diligent, skilled
matua	mature, ripe
meleni	melon (Engl.)
-mu	2nd person singular
-mudou	2nd person trial Also dou
-mudrau	2nd person dual
nanuma	think
nei	of, belonging to
nuku	sand
positovesi	post office (Engl.)
rarawa	unhappiness, pain, suffering
rawa	able, possible, done
rourou	taro leaf
sele, i	knife
sogo	close (an opening)
sū, i	coconut leaf basket for carrying goods
tānoa	wooden bowl for preparing yaqona
tau, i	friend
taura	hold with the hand
tavako	tabacco, cigarettes (Engl.)
tavioka	cassava, manioc, tapioca (Engl.)
tavuteke	fry
uvi	yam
vaka-lolo	prepared in coconut milk
vaka-raitaka	show
vaka-rau	ready, prepared

vavi	cooked in earth oven
vivili	sea shells
vou	new
vuaka	pig
vuke-a	*vuke* 'help'; trans. *vukea*
vula, vulavula	white; *vula* is used as adjective in compounds
weleti	papaya
yali	lost

FIJIAN

A i ka ono ni lēsoni

(Inalienable possession; transitive verbs)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A:	O cei oyā?	Who's that?
B:	O koya na vugoqu.[1] Na yacana o Samu.	He's my nephew. His name is Sam.
A:	Na cava e mai cakava?	What did he come to do?
B:	E mai lakova na nona waqa.	He came after his boat.
A:	E na sokotaka nikua?	Will he sail it today?
B:	Sega, baleta ni sa mavoa tiko vakalevu na ligana.	No because his arm is still badly injured.
A:	E ā mavoa vaka-cava?	How was it hurt?
B:	E ā taya e na nona i sele.	He cut it with his knife.
A:	E cakacaka tiko e vei?	Where does he work?
B:	E dau teitei.	He is a farmer.
A:	Na cava sō e tea?	What does he plant?
B:	Sega, e qarava tiko na nodratou bā ni bulumakau.	No, he looks after the family cattle farm.

---

1. In the dialogue, vugoqu, ligana, and tamana are examples of words for kin terms and body parts that take a different form of possession than the examples in the previous lesson. These forms are suffixed to the base, causing the stress to be shifted. For example, tama 'father'; tamaqu 'my father'.

Note the similarity in form to the other possessive: noqu, -qu; nomu, -mu; nona, -na; etc.

II. Repetition.

O koya na tamaqu.
E vei na tinamu?
O cei na yacana?
Sā bulabula vinaka na tinamu?
E ā lako ki na mākete na tacina.
Sā cudru vaka-levu na watiqu.
Sā cakacaka tiko na tinaqu e nona vale ni kuro.
Oqō na tinaikeirau.
Oyā na tinadra.
E tauvi mate vaka-lailai na buqu.
Au a sega ni raici taciqu.

IIIa. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Sā bulabula vinaka na tamaqu.
tinaqu	Sā bulabula vinaka na tinaqu.
luvequ	Sā bulabula vinaka na luvequ.
tamaqu lailai	Sā bulabula vinaka na tamaqu lailai.
luvequ yalewa	
tamana	
watiqu	
watimu	
watina	
tinai[1] Jone	
luvei Sakiasi	
tamai Jone	
wati i Sakiasi	

IIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	Oqō, na úluqu.
mataqu	Oqō, na mataqu.
daligaqu	. . .
ucuqu	
gusuqu	
ligaqu	

1. The possessive with -i is used for the words that will take the suffixed possessives.

ketequ.
yavaqu
drau ni uluqu
batiqu
matai Jone
daligai Jone

IIIc.

Cue	Sentence
	Sa mosi na uluqu.
mata	Sa mosi na mataqu.
daliga	. . .
ucu	
gusu	
liga	
kete	
yava	
bati	
matai Jone	

IV. Question and answer. Instructor points to body part and asks what it is. Student replies.

Question	Answer
A cava oqō?	Oqori, na (ulumuni).
A cava oqori?	Oqō, na ligaqu.

etc.
By using other class members, the instructor can elicit most of the forms.

V. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Oyā na gone yalewa. Sā tauvi mate o koya. Sā mosi na uluna.
mata	. . . Sā mosi na matana.
daliga	. . . Sā mosi na daligana.
ucu	. . .
gusu	
liga	
kete	
yava	
bati	
matai Jone	

VI. Repetition.[1]

Sā kai a tiko na tacina.
Sā kan a na dalo o koya.
Sā gunu tiko na tamamu.
Sā gunuva na bia o koya.
E ā tara vale tiko mai Ḅā o koya.
E ā tarā na vale o koya.
Sā rai vinaka tale na matana.
Au sā raica na nona vale.

VII. Repetition.

1. E ā kana.
   E ā kania.
   E ā kania na dalo.
   E ā kania na dalo nikua.
   E a kania na dalo nikua mai Nadi.

2. E ā lako.
   E ā lakova.
   E ā lakova na ika.
   E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti.
   E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti ki na mākete.

3. E ā tara.
   E ā tarā na vale.
   E ā tarā na vale e na yabaki sa oti.
   E ā tarā na vale e na yabaki sa oti mai na koro.

4. E ā siwa.
   E ā siwata.
   E ā siwata na ika.
   E ā siwata na ika e na bogi.
   E ā siwata na ika e na bogi e na uciwai.

---

1. This drill contrasts some intransitive and transitive verbs. The form of the transitive suffix is usually a consonant plus -a, and for most verbs, the consonant never changes. This means that for each verb like gunu 'drink', the fuller form, gunuva, must be learned.

Some verbs ending in -a, like kila 'know', lengthen the final vowel for the transitive form--kilā. Some, like kana 'eat', have an irregular form.

When the transitive form appears without an object, the object is understood. For example, kania means 'eat it'; kilā 'know it'.

VIII. Expansion.

Cue	Sentence
	E ā kana.
kania	E ā kania.
na dalo	E ā kania na dalo.
nikua	E ā kania na dalo nikua.
mai Nadi	E ā kania na dalo nikua mai Nadi.
	E ā lako.
lakova	E ā lakova.
na ika	E ā lakova na ika.
e na siga Mōniti	E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti.
ki na mākete	E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti ki na mākete.
	E ā tara.
tarā	E ā tarā.
na vale	E ā tarā na vale.
e na yabaki sā oti	E ā tarā na vale e na yabaki sā oti.
mai na koro	E ā tarā na vale e na yabaki sā oti mai na koro.
	E ā siwa.
siwata	E ā siwata.
na ika	E ā siwata na ika.
e na bogi	E ā siwata na ika e na bogi.
e na uciwai	E ā siwata na ika e na bogi e na uciwai.

IX. Repetition.

Au ā raici tamaqu.[1]
Au sega ni kilai koya.
E ā lakovi tacimu.
Au ā vukei koya.
E ā cicivi tamana o Jone.
E ā tarogi au o koya.
Au ā raici koya mai vale.
E dodonu mo lakovi koya.

---

1. When transitive verbs are used with proper nouns or pronouns, -i is used rather than -a. For example, au raici Jone; au raici koya; au raicī tamaqu.

Kacivi koya me lako mai.
E nanumi koya vaka-levu o tinaṇa.

Xa. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Au ā sega ni raici tinaqu.
nanuma	Au ā sega ni nanumi tinaqu.
taroga	. . .
kaciva	
kerea	
vukea	
lakova	
kilā	
lomana	
muria	
ciciva	

Xb.

Cue	Sentence
	E ā sega ni kilai taciqu.
mokuta	E ā sega ni mokuti taciqu.
talā	
maraūtaka	
vaka-salataka	
taqomaka	
vunauca	
vaka-sava	
dredrevaka	
tōmana	

Xc.

Cue	Sentence
	E a mokuta na uluna e nanoa.
liga	E a mokuta na ligana e nanoa.
Jone	E a mokuti Jone e nanoa.

Xd.

Cue	Sentence
	E a raica na waqa e na yakavi.

tamana	E a raici tamana e na yakavi.
tūraga	E a raici na tūraga e na yakavi.
luvena	E a raici luvena e na yakavi.
vugona	E a raici vugona e na yakavi.
nona kolī	E a raica na nona kolī e na yakavi.
au	E a raici au e na yakavi.

XI. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	E ā raica na waqa e na yakavi.
sokotaka	E ā sokotaka na waqa e na yakavi.
mataka lailai	E ā sokotaka na waqa e na mataka lailai.
na	E na sokotaka na waqa e na mataka lailai.
raica	E na raica na waqa e na mataka lailai.
yakavi	E na raica na waqa e na yakavi.
ā	E ā raica na waqa e na yakavi.
tamana	E ā raici tamana e na yakavi.
mācawa sā oti	E ā raici tamana e na macawa sā oti.
taroga	E ā tarogi tamana e na mācawa sā oti.
tūraga	E ā taroga na tūraga e na mācawa sā oti.
tūraga ni koro	E ā tarogi tūraga ni koro e na mācawa sā oti.
mataka nikua	E ā tarogi tūraga ni koro e na mataka nikua.
rau	E ā tarogi rau e na mataka nikua.
kacīva	E ā kacīvi rau e na mataka nikua.
Samu	E ā kacīvi Samu e na mataka nikua.
mokuta	E ā mokuti Samu e na mataka nikua.
kolī	E ā mokuta na kolī e na mataka nikua.

XII. Talanoa.

Na Teri kei na Kalavo

E na dua na gauna, ni rau sa veitau dredre kina na teri kei na kalavo, rau ā gade voli kina e loma ni veikau. Rau kunea sara e dua na i kau vudi dreu. Sā kaya sara na teri, "Au sā kabata na i kau vudi, ia mo tiko gā e rā." Sā kana na teri sā mamau, sā qai viritaka mai vei nona i tau na kuli ni vudi wale gā me kania. Oti oyā sā kaya na kalavo, "Daru mai lako ki cakau." Kunea sara na kalavo e dua na vāsua ni dalagā tū, kaciva sara na nona i tau, "Mai taura mada na kā oqō." Lako sara mai na teri ka butuka na loma ni vāsua, sā qai qamuta na yavana na vāsua. Sā qai tagi na teri, "Isa, noqu i tau, au sā mate!" Kaya sara vuā na kalavo, "Oqori na i sau ni vudi, baleta na nomu solia vei au na kā cā. Tiko e kē mo luvu, au sā lako ni sa bera na ua levu.

Question and answer.

1. O cei na yacādrau na veitau?
   Na Teri kei na Kalavo.

2. Na cava e rau ā raica?
   E rau ā raica e dua na i kau vudi.

3. Na cava e ā tukuna na teri ni sā kune na i kau vudi?
   "Au sā kabata na i kau vudi, ia mo tiko gā e rā."

4. Na cava e ā yaco ni sā kabata na vudi na teri?
   E ā kania na vudi na teri qai solia vuā na kalavo na kulina me kena.

5. Ni sā oti na kana vudi, e rau ā lako ki vei na veitau?
   E rau ā lako ki cakau.

6. Na cava e ā raica na kalavo e cakau?
   E ā raica e dua na vāsua.

7. E ā vaka-cava tū na vāsua?
   E ā dalaga tū na vāsua.

8. Na cava e ā qai cakava na kalavo?
   E ā kaciva na nona i tau me mai taura.

9. Na cava e ā cakava na teri ni sā kacivi koya na kalavo?
   E a lako yani ka butuka na loma ni vāsua.

10. Na cava e ā yaco ni sā butuka na loma ni vāsua na teri?
    E ā qai qamuta na yavana na vāsua.

XIII. Vocabulary.

bā	a fence
baleta	because
bati	tooth
bera	slow, late
bū	grandmother
bulumakau	cattle; bulumakau yalewa or tina ni bulumakau 'cow'
butu-ka	butu 'stamp, tread on'; trans. butuka
cakau	reef
cudru	angry, anger
dalaga	open one's mouth
daliga	ear
drau ni ulu	hair of head
dredre-vaka	dredre 'smile, laugh'; trans. dredrevaka 'laugh at'
gusu	mouth
isa	interjection of regret or yearning
kaba-ta	kaba 'climb'; trans. kabata
kaci-va	kaci 'call'; trans. kaciva
kalavo	rat
kau, i	bunch, as in i kau vudi
kaya	say
keirau, -i	1st person dual exclusive
kere-a	kere 'beg, ask for'; trans. kerea
kete	stomach
kune	find
liga	forearm and hand
lomana	feel sorry for, care for
luve	son, daughter, offspring
luvu	drown
mamau	filled with food, sated
marau-taka	marau 'pleasure, happiness'; trans. marautaka 'be happy in, pleased with, rejoice at'
mavoa	injured, a wound, injury
mosi	ache, pain
ono	six
qamu-ta	qamu 'take hold with pincers, or between the teeth'; trans. qamuta
qara-va	qara 'face, attend, care'; trans. qarava
rā	down, towards the ground; e rā 'underneath'
rau	3rd person dual
sau, i	payment; sau 'repay, retaliate'
sō	some
soli-a	soli 'give'; trans. solia

taci	younger brother or sister
tagi-ca	tagi 'cry'; trans. tagica
talā	tala 'send'; trans. talā 'send a person'
tama	father
taqomaka	protect, preserve
taro-ga	taro 'ask'; trans. taroga 'ask a question'
tauvi mate	ill
ta-ya	ta 'chop with knife'; trans. taya
tea	plant
teri	the swamp hen
tina	mother
toma-na	toma 'accompany, help'; trans. tomana
uciwai	river, stream
ucu	nose
ulu	head
vaka-cava	what about ..., how
vaka-salataka	advise
vaka-sava	send away, drive off
vāsua	the large clam
veikau	wood, forest
veitau	as in veitau drēdrē 'very good friends'
viritaka	throw
voli	roundabout
vudi	kind of banana
vugo	one's relation-in-law; father, mother, son, daughter, niece, nephew
vunau-ca	vunau 'preach, make a speech'; trans. vunauca, the person as ob.; vunautaka, subject of the speech as ob.
wale gā	only
wati	spouse
yaco	take place, happen, arrive
yani	particle of direction: away from the speaker
yava	foot, leg

FIJIAN

A i ka vitu ni lēsoni

(rawa, subordinate clauses with ni and ke)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A:	O na laki siwa ke vinaka na draki?	Are you going fishing if the weather's good?
B:	Io, ke sā oti na noqu cakacaka.	Yes, if I finish my work.
A:	E rawa ni'u lako tale gā?	May I go too?
B:	Sā rawa ke galala na waqa.	It's possible if there's room in the boat.
A:	O cei dou na lako vata?	Who's going along?
B:	Keitou na lako vata kei rau o Jone kei Viliame. Ke sega tale ni dua e lako, e rawa ni o lako tale gā.	We'll go with John and William. If no one else goes, you can go too.
A:	E na vica na kaloko dou na lako kina?	What time will you (3) be leaving?
B:	E na tolu e na mataka lailai, ke rawa.	At three in the morning, if possible.
A:	Au nuitaka ni na vinaka na draki.	I hope the weather will be good.

II. Repetition.

Au na lako ke vinaka na draki.
Keirau na lako ke rawa.
Au via raici kemunī ke rawa.
Au via gunu ke rawa.
Daru na laki siwa ke galala na waqa.
Au na lako ki Suva ke rauta na noqu i lavo.
Au na lako ke o lako.
E na vukei kemunī o koya ke galala.
Sā cā na bula ke ko ni biuti au.
E vinaka ke daru na mai sota tale e kē.

IIIa. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Au via gunu ke rawa.
dabe	Au via dabe ke rawa.
kana tavako	Au via kana tavako ke rawa
raici kemunī	. . .
vukei kemunī	

IIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	Au na lako ke vinaka na draki.
kune e sō na baca	Au na lako ke kune e sō na baca.
galala na waqa	Au na lako ke galala na waqa.
datou lako e na mataka lailai	. . .
ko lako tale gā	
sega ni tau na uca	
sā oti na noqu cakacaka	
datou lesu totolo mai	
galala na watiqu	
datou lako ni mataka	
sega ni lako o Jone	

IIIc.

Cue	Sentence
	Au na sega ni lako ke o sega ni lako.
cā na draki	Au na sega ni lako ke cā na draki.
sega na baca	Au na sega ni lako ke sega na baca.
lako tale e dua	. . .
sega ni lako o tamaqu	

IIId.

Cue	Sentence
	Au nuitaka ni na vinaka na draki.
kune e sō na baca	. . .
dou na lesu totolo mai	
levu na ika	

levu na lasa
lako tale ga o Jone

IVa. Expansion drill.

Cue	Sentence
1.	Au na lako.
ki Suva	Au na lako ki Suva.
ni oti na cakacaka	Au na lako ki Suva ni oti na cakacaka.
ke rawa	Au na lako ki Suva ke rawa ni oti na cakacaka.
e na yakavi	Au na lako ki Suva e na yakavi ke rawa ni oti na cakacaka.
2.	Au na raica.
iko	Au na raici iko.
via	Au na via raici iko.
ke rawa	Au na via raici iko ke rawa.
ni bera na vā	Au na via raici iko ni bera na vā ke rawa.
3.	Au na kerea.
e dua na nomu i sele	Au na kerea e dua na nomu i sele.
ke rawa	Au na kerea e dua na nomu i sele ke rawa.
ni'u vaka-yagataka	Au na kerea ke rawa ni'u vaka-yagataka e dua na nomu i sele.
4.	Au na gunuva.
kei iko	Daru na gunuva.
na yaqona oqō	Daru na gunuva na yaqona oqō.
ke rawa	Daru na gunuva na yaqona oqō ke rawa.
ni solia o Tōmasi	Daru na gunuva na yaqona oqō ke rawa ni solia o Tōmasi.
5.	Au na kana.
na dalo oqori	Au na kania na dalo oqori.
ke rawa	Au na kania na dalo oqori ke rawa.
ni o sega ni kania	Au na kania na dalo oqori ke sega ni rawa ni o kania.

IVb. Expansion with English cues.

Cue	Sentence
1.	Au na lako.
to Suva	Au na lako ki Suva.
after work	Au na lako ki Suva ni oti na cakacaka.
if possible	Au na lako ki Suva ke rawa ni oti na cakacaka.
in the evening	Au na lako ki Suva e na yakavi ke rawa ni oti na cakacaka.
2.	Au na raica.
you (2nd person singular) want to if possible before four (o'clock)	Responses the same as IVa.
3.	Au na kerea.
one of your knives if possible that I use it	
4.	Au na gunuva.
with you this yaqona if possible that Thomas gives it	
5.	Au na kana.
this taro if possible as you're not eating it	

V. Repetition.

E rawa ni'u lako tale gā?
E rawa ni drau vaka-totolo mai?
E rawa ni o solia vei au e sō na baca?
E rawa ni o tukuna vei au sā vica na kaloko?
E rawa ni vodo tale e dua e na nomu motokā?
E rawa ni tou lako e na tolu na kaloko?
E rawa ni o vaka-rai-taka vei au na gauhisala?
E rawa ni'u kerea e dua na nomu wā ni siwa?
E rawa ni'u vaka-yaga-taka na nomu i sele?
E rawa ni o kauti au vuā na tūraga.

a. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E rawa ni'u lako tale gā?
o lako tale gā	E rawa ni o lako tale gā?
drau vaka-totolo mai	E rawa ni drau vaka-totolo mai?
o solia oqō vuā	E rawa ni o solia oqō vuā?
dou lako mai	E rawa ni dou lako mai?
o vukei au	E rawa ni o vukei au?
tou lako ni mataka	E rawa ni tou lako ni mataka?
o ni solia vei au e dua na tavako	E rawa ni o ni solia vei au e dua na tavako?
o kauti au vuā na tūraga	E rawa ni o kauti au vuā na tūraga?
au gunuva na memunī yaqona	E rawa ni'u gunuva na memunī yaqona?

b.

Cue	Sentence
	E rawa ni o lako mai ki kana e na yakavi?
o	E rawa ni o lako mai ki kana e na yakavi?
au	E rawa ni'u lako mai ki kana e na yakavi?
keirau	. . .
keitou	
keimami	
daru	
datou	
da	
kodrau	
kodou	

VI. Variable slot drill.

Cue	Sentence
	E rawa ni o lako mai ki kana e na yakavi?
ni mataka	E rawa ni o lako mai ki kana ni mataka?
dou	E rawa ni o dou lako mai ki kana ni mataka?

vale	E rawa ni o dou lako mai ki vale ni mataka?
vale ni bose	E rawa ni o dou lako mai ki vale ni bose ni mataka?
drau	E rawa ni o drau lako mai ki vale ni bose ni mataka.
Suva	E rawa ni o drau lako mai ki Suva ni mataka?
vodo motokā	E rawa ni o drau vodo motokā mai ki Suva ni mataka?

VII. Repetition.

Au kilā ni sā oti na cakacaka.
E sega ni macala na vanua e tiko kina o koya.
E macala ni sā lesu tale o Tīmoci.
Au nanuma ni dodonu na nomu lewa.
E a tukuna vei au ni sā na sega ni lako o koya.
E a vola mai ni na lesu mai e na mācawa oqō.
Au sega ni kilā ni tabu na vaka-tavako e kē.
Au raica ni sā vōleka mai na waqa.
Au vaka-bauta ni na tau na uca e na yakavi.
E tukuna o koya ni sā lesu mai na tūraga.

VIII. Simple substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Au kilā ni sā oti na cakacaka.
sā levu na uca	Au kilā ni sā levu na uca.
sā buta na kena dalo	Au kilā ni sā buta na kena dalo.
sā oti na bose	Au kilā ni sā oti na bose.
sā moce o koya	Au kilā ni sā moce o koya.
na draki vinaka	Au kilā ni na draki vinaka.
o na lako tale gā	Au kilā ni o na lako tale gā.
sā lesu mai na watimu	Au kilā ni sā lesu mai na watimu.
ratou berata na waqa	Au kilā ni ratou berata na waqa.
sā toki ki Lautoka	Au kilā ni sā toki ki Lautoka.
sa sega ni oti na nona cakacaka	Au kilā ni sa sega ni oti na nona cakacaka.

IX. Variable slot drill.

Cue	Sentence
	Au nanuma ni na levu na uca e na mataka ni mataka.

yakavi	Au nanuma ni na levu na uca e na yakavi ni mataka.
gunu	Au nanuma ni na levu na gunu e na yakavi ni mataka.
kilā	Au kilā ni na levu na gunu e na yakavi ni mataka.
bogi nikua	Au kilā ni na levu na gunu e na bogi nikua.
kākana kei na yaqona	Au kilā ni na levu na kākana kei na yaqona e na bogi nikua.
nuitaka	Au nuitaka ni na levu na kākana kei na yaqona e na bogi nikua.
siga Mōniti	Au nuitaka ni na levu na kākana kei na yaqona e na siga Mōniti.
lailai	Au nuitaka ni na lailai na kākana kei na yaqona e na siga Mōniti.
cakacaka	Au nuitaka ni na lailai na cakacaka e na siga Mōniti.

X. Construct sentences on any of the models studied so far, using:

1. Present tense.
2. Any grammatical words (pronouns, markers, etc.) already learned.
3. Any of the following content words: kilā, dodonu, tamata, levu, cakava, waqa, raica, dua.

Some examples might be:

Au kilā ni sa dodonu na tamata oyā.
E cakava e dua na waqa levu na tamata oqō.

XI. Talanoa.

Na yaqona

Na yaqona e dua na kau. E dau tei vaka-levu e na vanua baba. Ke vanua draki suasua, e na rauta beka ni lima na yabaki na kena bula qai matua. Ia, ke tei e na vanua draki sigasiga, e rawa ni rauta gā e tolu na yabaki. E tei tale gā na yaqona me volitaki. E dina gā ni na rauta e dua na gauna balavu, sā dua na sala ni rawa i lavo vinaka. E kilai levu na yaqona ni yaga e na soqo vaka-tūraga ka dau gunuvi tale gā e na soqo lalai ni veisiga. E sega ni yaga wale gā e Viti na yaqona, e yaga tale gā mai Samoa kei Toga.

Question and answer.

1. Na mataqali vanua cava e dau tei vaka-levu kina na yaqona?
   E dau tei vaka-levu na yaqona e na vanua baba.

2. Na draki cava e totolo kina na matua ni yaqona?
   Na draki sigasiga e matua totolo kina na yaqona.

3. Tukuna e dua na yaga ni yaqona.
   Na yaqona e dau volitaki me rawa kina na i lavo.
   Na yaqona e dau vaka-yagataki e na soqo vaka-tūraga.
   Na yaqona e dau gunuvi e na soqo lalai ni veisiga.

4. Cavuta e dua na yanuyanu e kilai tale gā kina na yaga ni yaqona.
   E kilai tale ga na yaga ni yaqona mai Toga.

XII. Vocabulary.

baba	side, any steep slope, such as the side of a hill
baca	bait
biu-ta	biu 'leave, desert'; trans. biuta
buta	cooked, ready for eating
cavu-ta	cavu 'to name, to pronounce'; trans. cavuta
datou (=tou)	1st person trial inclusive
-imami	1st person plural exclusive
kau-ta	kau 'carry'; trans. kauta
ke	if, that
lasa	enjoyment, fun
lavo, i	money
lewā	command, rule, order, authority, judgment
mataqali	species, type
ni	when, for, because, that
nuitaka	hope
ratou	3rd person trial
rauta	about, enough
sala	road, path, way of
Sāmoa	Samoa
sigasiga	burnt up by the sun, of land and vegetation
soqo	assembly, mostly used of people
sota-va	sota 'to meet'; trans. sotava
suasua	wet
tale gā	also
tau	fall (rain)
te-i	te 'to plant'; intrans. tei; pass. tei; trans. tea
Toga	Tonga
toki	shift residence, move, transfer
tukuna	say, tell
vaka-bauta	believe
vaka-tavako	smoke (v.)
vaka-tūraga	of chiefly rank
vaka-yagataka	use
vata	with, together
vei	to, towards, at, with
veisiga	every day
vica	how many, how much
vitu	seven
vodo	embark, board, mount
volā	write
vōleka	near, almost
voli-taka	voli 'buy'; trans. volitaka 'sell, spend money'
vuā	to him, to her
yaga	use, useful

FIJIAN

A i ka walu ni lēsoni

(Subordinate phrases with ni, me)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A:	E vaka-evei o na la'ki siwa nikua?	How about it, are you going fishing today?
B:	Io, au na lako ni lesu mai o Viliame.	Yes, I'll go when William comes back.
A:	Na gauna cava e na lesu mai kina o koya?	What time will he come back?
B:	E na tiko e kē ni oti na bose.	He'll be here after the meeting.
A:	Sā vinaka, ni yaco gā mai daru lako sara.	O.K. As soon as he comes, we'll go.
B:	Ia, e na via lako tale gā o koya.	But he'd like to go too.
A:	E dodonu me vaka-totolo mai.	He'd better hurry.
B:	Baleta na cava?	Why?
A:	Au na via lako ni sa bera na bogi.	I'd like to go before dark.
B:	Vaka-cava na nodatou baca?	What about our bait?
A:	E dodonu me nomu i tavi e na mācawa oqō.	It should be your turn to supply it this week.
B:	Sā vinaka, me'u sā la'ki vaka-rautaka mada na neirau wā ni siwa.	O.K. I'll go now and get our fishing line together.
A:	Io, ni yaco gā mai me datou lako sara.	All right. As soon as he comes we'll go.

II. Repetition.

E dodonu me cakava na nona cakacaka.
E dodonu me lesu mai na tūraga nikua.
E dodonu me savata na i sulu.
E dodonu me raica e dua na vuniwai.
E dodonu me dikevi vinaka.
E dodonu me muria na nomu vosa.
E dodonu me kania na kena.
E dodonu me vodo e na waqa.
E dodonu me vosa e liu na Buli.
E dodonu me vosoti mada na cala oqō.

III. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E vinaka me liutaka mada na bose.
lagata mada na sere	E vinaka me lagata mada na sere.
kabata mada na niu	. . .
vaka-rautaka na i katalau	
ciciva na nona i sele	
lakova na noqu moto	
muria na gaunisala tākoso	
vaka-tovolea e liu	
kerea vei au	
tukuna vei iko	
cakava vaka-totolo	

IV. Repetition.

E dodonu me solia vei iko o koya.
E dodonu me raici au sara ni yaco mai o koya.
E dodonu me daru lesu tale mai nikua.
E dodonu me daru veivosaki mada.
E dodonu me daru vaka-totolo.
E dodonu me datou lako ni sa bera na bogi.
E dodonu me datou vaka-cegu mada.
E dodonu me da ā lesu mai e nanoa.
E dodonu me keirau ā la'ki sara yaloyalo.
E dodonu me keimami bose ni mataka.

V. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Au vinakata me daru vaka-totolo.

daru lesu tale mai nikua	Au vinakata me daru lesu tale mai nikua.
daru veitalanoa mada	Au vinakata me daru veitalanoa mada.
datou lako ni sa bera na bogi	Au vinakata me datou lako ni sa bera na bogi.
datou vaka-cegu mada e kē	Au vinakata me datou vaka-cegu mada e kē.
keirau qai lesu mai ni mataka	Au vinakata me keirau qai lesu mai ni mataka.
keirau la'ki sara yaloyalo	Au vinakata me keirau la'ki sara yaloyalo.
keimami veivosaki mada e liu	Au vinakata me keimami veivosaki mada e liu.
da moce mai Suva nikua	Au vinakata me da moce mai Suva nikua.
da bose mada	Au vinakata me da bose mada.
da laga sere mada	Au vinakata me da laga sere mada.

VI. Repetition.

E dodonu me'u moce.
E dodonu me'u voli ika.
E dodonu mo kana.
E dodonu mo lako ki vale ni vuli.
E dodonu mo dalagā vaka-levu me raica na batimu na vuniwai.
E dodonu mo dou lesu mai ni bera na bogi.
E dodonu mo dou laga sere mada.
E dodonu mo drau wāraki koya.
E dodonu mo ni wāraki koya.
E dodonu mo ni vaka-totolo mai.

VII. Substitution.

Pattern: Lako mai vale <u>mo dabe</u>.

Cue	Response
au solia vei iko	Lako mai vale me'u solia vei iko.
drau mai sota kei tamaqu	Lako mai vale mo drau mai sota kei tamaqu.
ni mai kana	Lako mai vale mo ni mai kana.
dou mai vaka-cegu	Lako mai vale mo dou mai vaka-cegu.
o mai gunu yaqona	Lako mai vale mo mai gunu yaqona.
au vaka-rautaka na kemu	Lako mai vale me'u vaka-rautaka na kemu.
o vukei au mada	Lako mai vale mo vukei au mada.
dou mai veivuke	Lako mai vale mo dou mai veivuke.
drau mai veivosaki	Lako mai vale mo drau mai veivosaki.
au raici iko	Lako mai vale me'u raici iko.

VIII. Repetition drill. (kua, kākua)

Au vinakata me kua ni lako o koya.
Au vinakata me kākua ni lako o koya.
Au nanuma mo daru kua ni gunu yaqona nikua.
Au nanuma me ratou kākua ni vaka-yadrati.
Au na tovolea mo dou kua ni lako ni mataka.
Au na tovolea me'u kākua ni bera.
E ā tukuna mo kua ni lako mai vale.
E ā tukuna mo drau kākua ni tiko e kē.
E kaya na tinamu mo drau kua ni qito e kē.
E kaya na qase ni vuli me'u kākua ni qito vaka-levu.

IX. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Au vinakata mo dou kua ni beca na noqu vosa.
mo kua mada ni lako	Au vinakata mo kua mada ni lako.
mo dou kua mada ni wereca na i teitei	Au vinakata mo dou kua mada ni werece na i teitei.
mo drau kākua ni muria na nona lewa	Au vinakata mo drau kākua ni muria na nona lewa.
mo ni kākua ni bera mai ni mataka	Au vinakata mo ni kākua ni bera mai ni mataka.
mo ni kua ni mokusiga vaka-levu	Au vinakata mo ni kua ni mokusiga vaka-levu.
daru kākua sara ni vukei koya	Au vinakata me daru kākua sara ni vukei koya.
datou kākua mada ni vaka-cegu	Au vinakata me datou kākua mada ni vaka-cegu.
da kua ni gunu yaqona vaka-levu	Au vinakata me da kua ni gunu yaqona vaka-levu.
da kākua ni lesu tale nikua	Au vinakata me da kākua ni lesu tale nikua.
da kākua ni vosavosa vaka-levu	Au vinakata me da kākua ni vosavosa vaka-levu.

X. Repetition.

E levu na kata keitou rawata me vakā na kawago, sābutu, kei na kasala.
Au tea na i tei me vaka na dalo, tavioka, bele, kei na uvi.
E dau vakau ki Niu Siladi na vuata, me vakā na jāina, baigani, weleti, kei na dalo.
E levu na sala ni rawa i lavo, me vakā na suka, niu, jāina, kei na koula.
Mo vaka-totolo me vaka ni sā bogi na vanua.

Mo vaka-liuci koya me vakā ni qase vei iko.
Au nanuma ni'u na sega ni lako me vakā ni levu na noqu osooso.
E dodonu me vaka-totolotaki na kā oqō me vakā ni sa lailai na gauna.
E dodonu mo vaka-muria na noqu vosa me vakā ni'u nomu i liuliu.
Sā dodonu me da cegu me vakā ni sā vā na kaloko.

XI. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E <u>draki katakata</u> na vanua oqō, me vakā mai Viti.
draki suasua	E draki suasua na vanua oqō, me vakā mai Viti.
draki vinaka	. . .
vanua vinaka	
vanua osooso	
levu na tamata e	
levu na dui kaikai e	
levu na uca e	
levu na ikā e	
levu na baravi nuku vula	
katakata na siga	

XII. Repetition.

Au na lako ni oti na bose.
Au vinakata mo raici koya ni tekivū na bose e na sigalevu.
Au na via lesu mai ni sa bera na bogi.
Era na lesu mai ni bera na tolu.
Au na qai cakava ni'u lesu yani.
Ni oti na uca datou na tekivū sara.
Ni'u yaco yani, daru qai la'ki siwa.
Ni sa bera ni o lako mo raici au.
Ni o sā yaco mai me cakava sara na nomu cakacaka.
Ni o lako mai ni mataka, au na vaka-raitaka vei iko na noqu waqa.

XIII. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Au na qai cakava <u>ni lesu mai o koya</u>.
ni'u lesu mai	Au na qai cakava ni'u lesu mai.

ni tukuna sara vei au . . .
na tūraga
ni ratou sā tiko e kē
ni sa bera ni tekivū
na soqo
ni sā vōleka na yakavi
ni'u sā galala
ni ra sā lesu mai
ni o sā bula e na tauvi
mate
ni sa bera na vaka-yakavi
ni sa bera na siga ni
Sucu

XIV. Talanoa.

Ko Viti e koto e na ceva i rā ni wasa Pasifika. Na yatu yanuyanu oqō e wili kina e sivia e tolu na drau na veiyanuyanu ka rā mai ciri koto yani e na loma ni lima sagavulu vaka-caca na udolu na māile vaka-rivirivi ni wasa karakarawa na Pasifika. Na levu ni wai e koto vaka-volivolita, e vaka-vuna me dau sega ni veisau vaka-levu kina na kena draki. Na kena i vaka-rau ni katakata e toka gā e na māliwa ni 60 kei na 90 na dikirī ka mai cagina vinaka yani e na cagi bulabula ni wasawasa. Na gauna ni draki batabatā mai na vula ko Mē ki na vula ko Nōveba.

E na yanuyanu lelevu e rua ko Viti Levu kei Vanua Levu, e wase vaka-rua na kena draki; suasua ka drokadroka na yasana tadravi cagi qai mai katakata yani ka sigasiga na rā ni yanuyanu e rua oqori.

E na yanuyanu ko Viti Levu e ra tiko kina e sivia na veimāmā ni lewe ni vanua ka tiko tale gā kina na koro tūraga e Viti.

XV. Questions and answers.

1. Na wasawasa cava e tiko kina ko Viti?

Ko Viti e tiko e na wasa Pasifika.

2. E vica na i wiliwili ni veiyatu yanuyanu e wili kina?

E sivia e tolu na drau na veiyatu yanuyanu e wili kina.

3. Na vula cava na vula ni draki batabatā?

Na vula ko Mē ki na vula ko Nōveba na vula ni draki batabatā.

4. Na yanuyanu cava e tiko kina na kena koro tūraga?

Na kena koro tūraga e tiko e na yanuyanu ko Viti Levu.

5. Na yanuyanu cava e levu taudua na tamata e tiko kina?
Na yanuyanu ko Viti Levu e levu taudua na tamata e tiko kina.

6. Na mataqali draki cava e kune e na rā ni yanuyanu lelevu e rua?
Na draki katakata ka sigasiga e kune e na rā ni yanuyanu lelevu e rua.

XVI. Vocabulary.

baigai	egg plant (Hindi baigani)
bāravi	coast line, shore
bēca	bē 'despise, act irreverently to'; trans. bēca
bele	shrub used as a vegetable
cagina vinaka	breezy
cala	err, miss
ceva	south
ciri	drift at sea or out to sea
dike-va	dike 'examine'; trans. dikeva
dikirī	degree (Engl.) of temperature, also of longitude or latitude
drau	hundred
drokadroka	green, sometimes blue
dui	a distributive particle preceding the base meaning each, respectively, or differently. eratou dui lako yani ki Suva 'they made their own way to Suva' na nodra dui i tovo ni bula 'their (respective) ways of life' era dui vosavosa 'they (each) speak a different language'
gā	only, just, nevertheless, all the same, yet, but, however
jāina	a kind of banana; Chinese banana
kaikai	from the word kai 'native of a place' and preceded by dui, it means 'people of different countries'
kākua, kua	do not
karakarawa	blue, sometimes green
kasala	kind of fish
katalau, i	breakfast
kawago	kind of fish
koto	lie in a place
koula	gold (Engl.)
lelevu	plural form of levu 'big, large, great'
lewe ni vanua	inhabitants of a country

liu	precede, surpass, excel, be first; trans. liutaka 'lead, rule'
me	verbal particle expressing purpose, so introducing subjunctive or imperative clauses, for...to, in order to, to be, to have, that, should (I)... etc.
māile	mile (Engl.)
māliwa	interstice, the space between two objects
Niu Siladi	New Zealand
Nōveba	November (Engl.)
osooso	busy, full, occupied
pasifika	Pacific (Engl.)
ra	3rd person plural. See era
rawa-ta	rawa 'to be able, to get, to obtain'; trans. rawata
sābutu	kind of fish like the bream
sagavulu	ten, used only in compounds as in rua sagavulu 'twenty' ... up to ciwa sagavulu 'ninety'; tini is used for the number ten itself
sara	very, greatly, used after verbs; lako sara 'go at once'
sava-ta	sava 'wash, clean'; trans. savata
Siga ni Sucu	birthday, Christmas
sivi-a	sivi 'exceed, surpass, go beyond, more than'; trans. sivia
suka	sugar (Engl.)
sulu, i	clothes
tadra-va	tadra 'face or stand up to, especially wind, sun, etc.'; trans. tadrava
tākoso	follow a shorter route, cut crosswise, pass through
talanoa, i	story
taudua	one, only, alone, as adv., exceedingly, uniquely, quite
tavi, i	portion assigned, share, duty
tekivū	start, begin
toka	auxiliary: continuance or progression, not so strong as tu
tovolea	try
udolu	thousand
vakā	resemble, be like; like, according to
vaka-caca	as in e tini vaka-caca 'something between 10 and 20'

vaka-evei	how about
vaka-liuca	make one go first, put one in command; vaka-liuci 'made to command'
vaka-muria	follow
vaka-rivirivi	area, as in tolu na māile vaka-rivirivi 'three square miles in area'
vaka-rua	twice
vaka-totolotaka	speed one up, hurry it up
vaka-tovolea	try out, experiment
vā-kauta	send off
vaka-volivolita	stand about, surround
vaka-vuna	cause
vaka-yadrata	awake
veimāmā	the middle, half
veisau	exchange
veitalanoa	chat, tell stories together
veivosaki	talk, discuss
veivuke	help, assistance
veiyanuyanu	island groups; na veiyanuyanu e na Pasifika 'the islands in the Pacific'
Viti Levu	largest island of the Fiji group
vosavosa	vosa 'talk, speak'; intrans. vosavosa 'talk'; i vosavosa 'saying, proverb'
vuata	crop, fruits of trees, harvest
vuniwai	doctor
walu	eight
wā-raka	wā 'wait for, expect'; trans. wāraka; wā is hardly used alone; wāwā is the more commonly used form
wasa	sea, ocean. Also, wasawasa. wasa is used when a qualifying word like levu or liwa follows; otherwise, wasawasa is used
were-ca	were 'weed, cut grass'; trans. wereca
wili-ka	wili 'count, read'
wiliwili, i	total number
yasana	province
yatu	row, not followed by ni; yatu yanuyanu 'a row or chain of islands'; veiyatu yanuyanu 'rows or groups of islands'

FIJIAN

A i ka ciwa ni lesoni

(Passive; Kei, Ka)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A:	E vica na yaga ni niu o kilā?	How many uses of coconut do you know?
B:	E levu: Na lewena e vaka-yagataki[1] me kakana, ka[2] sigani me volitaki. E gunuvi tale gā na vuana.	A lot: The meat is used for food, and dried to be sold. The fruit is also drunk.
A:	Vakacava na tolona kei na drauna?	What about the trunk and the leaves?
B:	Na tolona e caka me i sā ka caka na drauna me sāsā.	The trunk is used as rafter and the leaves are used as a broom.
A:	Sa yaga dina vaka-levu.	It's really useful.
B:	Io, e sega ni o koya gā oyā, e yaga tale gā na wakana, na qā ni bulu, kei na tiki-na gā o nanuma rawa.	Yes, not only that, the root is also useful, the husk, and any other part you can think of.

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1. The form of the passive is similar to that of the transitive active form; the final -a is changed to -i. The difference in meaning is shown by the following:
   E vaka-yagataka 'He uses it.'
   E vaka-yagataki 'It is used.'
   Forms with a final -ā, like kilā, use -ai: kilai.

2. Ka 'and' is used to join sentences or verb phrases. The verbal marker is not used again after ka. Kei is used to join noun phrases, as in na yalewa kei na gone.

IIa. Repetition drill.

E raici o koya e na veivula.
E gunuvi na vuana.
E kari na drauna.
E voli mai Nadi na tavako.
E soli mai vale levu.
E toki mai na koro.
E vākamai na vale.
E vaka-sigani na lewena.
E sigani na niu.
E qaravi na gone.

IIb.

E volitaki na lewena.
E tokitaki ki na koro ni vuli.
E karitaki na kulina.
E sokotaki mai Suva na waqa.
E vaka-yagataki na lewena.

IIIa. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E qaravi na niu.
voli	E voli na niu.
sigani	. . .
vaka-yagataki	
samaki	
tei	

IIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	E vaka-yagataki vaka-levu na niu.
tei	E tei vaka-levu na niu.
volitaki	. . .
gunuvi	
kari	
vinakati	

IIIc.

Cue	Sentence
volitaka	E volitaki na dalo.

tea	E tei na dalo.
qarava	. . .
samaka	
vakayagataka	

IIId.

Cue	Sentence
	E dodonu me gunuvi na vuana.
voli-taki na vuana	E dodonu me volitaki na vuana.
vaka-yagataki na drauna	. . .
vaka-sigani na lewena	
karitaki na drauna	
tei na vuana	
vā-kamai na drauna	

IIIe.

Cue	Sentence
	E vinaka me sigani na lewena me mamaca.
vaka-yagataki na tolona me i sā	E vinaka me vakayagataki na tolona me i sā.
kari na drauna me sāsā	. . .
kari na lewena me kākana	
tei na vuana me tubu	
samaki na vuna me savasavā	

IVa. Transformation.

Change each of the following to passive.

Cue (active)

Keimami dau raici koya e na veivula.
gunuva na vuana.
karia na vuana.
volia mai Nadi na tavako.
solia me kā ni veivuke.
tokia e na gauna ni draki cā.
va-kamā na benu
vaka-sigana na lewena
sigana me mamaca.
qarava na tauvi mate.
karitaka na kulina.
volitaka na niu buta.

sokotaka e loma ni wasawasa.
vaka-yagataka vaka-levu.

Response (passive)

E dau raici o koya e na veivula.
E dau gunuvi na vuana.
E dau kari na vuana.
E dau voli mai Nadi na tavako.
E dau soli me kā ni veivuke.
E dau toki e na gauna ni draki cā.
E dau vā-kamai na benu.
E dau vaka-sigani na lewena.
E dau sigani me mamaca.
E dau qaravi na tauvi mate.
E dau karitaki na kulina.
E dau volitaki na niu buta.
E dau sokotaki e loma ni wasawasa.
E dau vaka-yagataki vaka-levu.

IVb.

Cue

E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti.
E ā siwata na ika e na bogi e na uciwai.
Au ā sega ni raica na tinaqu.
Au ā sega ni kilā na tinamu.
E ā sokotaka na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā kaciva na tūraga e na yakavi.
E ā taroga na buli e nanoa.
E ā kacivi Samu e na mataka.
E ā tarogi koya e na mācawa sa oti.

Response

E ā lakovi na ika e na siga Mōniti.
E ā siwati na ika e na bogi e na uciwai.
E ā sega ni raici na tinaqu.
E ā sega ni kilai na tinamu.
E ā sokotaki na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā kacivi na tūraga e na yakavi.
E ā tarogi na buli e nanoa.
E ā kacivi o Samu e na yakavi.
E ā tarogi o koya e nanoa.

Va. Expansion.

Cue

Sentence

E voli na tavako.

mai	E voli mai na tavako.
-taki[3]	E volitaki mai na tavako.
Suva	E volitaki mai Suva na tavako.
e na veisiga	E volitaki mai Suva na tavako e na veisiga.
dodonu me	E dodonu me volitaki mai Suva na tavako e na veisiga.
dau	E dodonu me dau volitaki mai Suva na tavako e na veisiga.
sega ni	E sega ni dodonu me dau volitaki mai Suva na tavako e na veisiga.

Vb.

Cue	Sentence
	Na qele e soli.
ā	Na qele e ā soli.
vei ira	Na qele e ā soli vei ira.
na kai vālagi	Na qele e ā soli vei ira na kai vālagi.
mai vei ira na kai Viti	Na qele e ā soli vei ira na kai vālagi mai vei ira na kai Viti.
sega ni dau	Na qele e ā sega ni dau soli vei ira na kai vālagi mai vei ira na kai Viti.

Vc.

Cue	Sentence
	E tarogi.
ā	E ā tarogi.
na kā oqō	E ā tarogi na kā oqō.
vei qase ni vuli	E ā tarogi na kā oqō vei qase ni vuli.
mai vei rau	E ā tarogi na kā oqō vei qase ni vuli mai vei rau.
vinaka me	E vinaka me ā tarogi na kā oqō vei qase ni vuli mai vei rau.
o Jone kei Samu	E vinaka me ā tarogi na kā oqō vei qase ni vuli mai vei

---

3. -taki is a causative suffix. Voli means 'to be bought;' voli-taki means 'to cause to be bought,' thus, 'sold'.

e nanoa

rau o Jone kei Samu.
E vinaka me ā tarogi na kā oqō vei qase ni vuli mai vei rau o Jone kei Samu e nanoa.

VIa. Repetition.

1. Mo drau gunu ka kana gā e kē.
2. Mo lako ka lesu mai vaka-totolo.
3. E ratou sā sisili oti ka vaka-yakavi.
4. Curu ki tuba ka kākua tale ni lesu mai.
5. E ā se lako e nanoa o koya ka sa sega gā ni lesu mai.
6. Sā rauta e kē ka me tou qai vaka-otia ni mataka.
7. Au vinakata mo lako ka tiko e kē ni bera na rua na kaloko.
8. Vaka-raici koya ka tukuna vua ni'u sā wāwā tiko.
9. E vaka-sasaqa tiko o tinadra ka ra qito tiko na gone.

VIb.

1. E ā levu dina na gunu kei na kākana e na bogi.
2. Mo kacivi rau mai o Samu kei Viliame.
3. Keirau na lako vata kei tamaqu.
4. Volia mai e dua na pākete tavako kei na dua na māsese.
5. Mo lako vata kei rau oqo ki na mākete.
6. E rua na tauni lelevu mai Viti ko Suva kei Lautoka.
7. Curu mai mo drau mai lululu kei Tīmoci.
8. Mo tiko vata kei koya me yacova sara ni moce.
9. Volā gā na yacamu kei na vanua o tiko kina.

VII. Join the following with ka or kei.

Cue		Sentence
1.	E yadra na gone. E moce na tinana.	E yadra na gone ka moce na tinana.
2.	O Viti O Toga	O Viti kei Toga.
3.	E na lesu mai nikua o Mere. E na lesu mai nikua o Sala.	E rau[4] na lesu mai nikua o Mere kei Sala.

4. Note the agreement in number: e rau is used with a dual subject.

4. E ā curu ki vale o koya. E ā dabe o koya.	E ā curu ki vale ka dabe o koya.
5. Lako ki na sitoa. Volia mai e dua na pākete tavako.	Lako ki na sitoa ka volia mai e dua na pākete tavako.
6. Na kai Vālagi Na kai Idia Na kai Jāina	Na kai Vālagi, kai Idia, kei na kai Jāina.
7. Era ā sota kei na meca e na mataka lailai. Era ā vala kei na meca e na mataka lailai.	Era a sota ka vala kei na meca e na mataka lailai.
8. Na niu e gunuvi na vuana. Na niu e vaka-yagataki na vuana e na vaka-sasaqa.	Na niu e gunuvi na vuana ka vaka-yagataki e na vakasasaqa.
9. Taroga vua na siga e na yaco mai kina. Taroga vua na cava e mai cakava.	Taroga vua na siga e na yaco mai kina kei na cava e mai cakava.
10. Era ā kana na lewe ni koro. Era ā mamau na lewe ni koro.	Era ā kana ka (ra) mamau na lewe ni koro.

VIII. Talanoa.

Na yaga ni niu

Na niu sā dua na kau yaga vaka-levu. E bula na niu e na veivanua draki katakata ka rawarawa na kena qaravi. Na kena yaga e levu. E vaka-yagataki me kākana, taurivaki e na tara ni vale ka yaga tale gā me i yāyā ni vale.

Oyā e vica wale gā na kena yaga. Ni sa sigani na niu, e dau volitaki ka taurivaki e na caka ni sovu. Na kena sā rui yaga vaka-levu na niu e cavuti kina na i vosavosa Vaka-viti na 'vinaka vakaniu---sega e biu.'

IX. Questions.

1. Q. Na vanua cava e bula kina vaka-vinaka na niu?
   A. Na niu e bula vaka-vinaka e na vanua draki katakata.

2. Q. Na cava e cavu kina na i vosavosa "vinaka vaka-niu---sega e biu?"
   A. E cavuti na i vosavosa oqō baleta na yaga ni niu.

3. Q. Na cava na yaga ni niu?
   A. E vaka-yagataki me kākana, taurivaki e na tara ni vale ka yaga tale gā me caka me i yāyā ni vale. E yaga tale gā na niu e na kena buli na sovu.

4. Q. Na cava na i balebale ni "vinaka vaka-niu---sega e biu"?
   A. Na kena i balebale ni yaga taucoko na niu, mai na drauna me yacova sara na wakana.

X. Vocabulary.

benu	rubbish
ciwa	nine
curu	enter; trans. curuma, curumaka 'make a thing enter'
drau	leaf
Idia	India
J=ina	China
kari-a, kari-taka	kari ' scrape'; trans. karia, karitaka (more emphatic)
kuli	skin, bark
lewe	meat, flesh
lululu	shake hands
mamaca	dry
māsese	matches (Engl.)
meca	enemy
pākete	packet (Engl.)
qā ni bulu	coconut husk
qele	earth, soil, land
rui	too much, exceedingly
sā, i	rafter
sama-ka	sama 'sweep, clean'; trans. samaka
sāsā	(1) dry coconut leaves; (2) the ribs of coconut tied together to make a broom'
sigana	sun-dry; vaka-sigana caus.
sovu	soap (Engl.)
taucoko	all, whole, completely
tauni	town (Engl.)
taurivaka	use, make use of

tiki	a part, portion
tolo	trunk, waist
tuba	outside, but limited in use; e tuba 'adv. of place'; ki tuba 'adv. of movement'; mai tuba 'from outside'
tubu	grow, spring up (of plants)
vā-kamā	burn, set fire to; vākamai pass.
vaka-niu	as in vinaka vaka-niu 'useful like a coconut'
vaka-otia	finish, complete, bring to an end
vaka-raica	look for, look after
vaka-sasaqa	cook, boil. Also, vaka-saqā, vaka-saqara
vaka-sigana	dry in the sun. See sigana
vaka-vinaka	well
vala	fight, war; fight (v.)
veivanua	places, different places
veivuia	every month
vua	fruit, seed
waka	root
yāyā, i	goods, furniture, luggage

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ni lēsoni

Ia. Greetings.

Ni sā bula.
Ia, vinaka na bula.
Ni bula!
Drau bula.
O bula vinaka?
Io, vaka-lailai.
Sā vaka-evei?
Sā vaka-cava?

Ib.

Yalo vinaka.
Vosoti au mada.
Vinaka vaka-levu.
E rawa niu raici kemunī vaka-lailai?
E rawa niu raici kemunī mada?

II. Equational Sentences.

a. Repetition.

E dua na tūraga dau cakacaka o koya.
E dau teitei o koya.
E cauravou ni Yasawa o Samu.
E sō na tamata yalo drēdrē o ira.
E dua na yalewa vucesā o koya.
E ratou kai Merika.
E dua na tamata cā o koya.
E dua na tamata vinaka na tamata oqori.
E rua na tamata dau siwa o rau.
E dua na gone yalewa vinaka o Mere.

IIb. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	E cauravou o koya.
E gone yalewa cā	E gone yalewa cā o koya.
E tamata vinaka	E tamata vinaka o koya.
o Tīmoci	E tamata vinaka o Tīmoci.
E qase ni vuli	E qase ni vuli o Tīmoci.
E dua na qase ni vuli	E dua na qase ni vuli o Tīmoci.
E dua na kai Vālagi	E dua na kai Vālagi o Tīmoci.

E gone ni Vanua Levu o rau	E gone ni Vanua Levu o Timoci.
E rua na gone yalewa	E rau gone ni Vanua Levu.
	E rau gone yalewa o rau.

III. Comment-topic, time and location phrases.

a. Repetition.

E ā la'ki Suva o Sala.
E ā lesu mai Merika o koya.
E tiko mai Vanua Levu na kai vālagi oqō.
E teitei tiko mai koro ni vuli na tamaqu.
Sā mocc tiko na luvemu e vale ni kuro.
E ā lakova na ika ki na sitoa.
E ā siwata na ika mai na uciwai.
E na tiko e kē ni bera na vitu.

IIIb. Change the tense when necessary.

Cue	Sentence
	E ā lako ki Suva e daidai.
yabaki mai oqō	E na lako ki Suva e na yabaki mai oqō.
iratou	E ratou na lako ki Suva e na yabaki mai oqō.
Labasa	E ratou na lako ki Labasa e na yabaki mai oqō.
toki	E ratou na toki ki Labasa e na yabaki mai oqō.
mācawa sā oti	E ratou ā toki ki Labasa e na mācawa sā oti.
soko	E ratou ā soko ki Labasa e na mācawa sā oti.
keirau	Keirau ā soko ki Labasa e na mācawa sā oti.

IV. Negation. Respond with the negative form of the following sentences.

Na nomuNī i sele e duatani mai na nequ.
E qarava tiko na i teitei nei tamana.
E rairai vinaka na yalewa oyā.
Au nuitaka ni dou na lesu totolo mai.
E rawa ni'u vaka-yagataka e sō na nomu baca?
E rawa ni o drau vodo motokā mai ki Suva ni mataka?
E dodonu me daru vaka-cegu mada.
Au vinakata me daru veitalanoa mada.
E dodonu mo nī waraki koya.

E kaya na tinamu mo drau kua ni qito e kē.
E a tukuna me ratou kākua ni vaka-yadrati.

V. Substitution drill. (Alienable, inalienable, etc.)
(Respond with proper nouns possessive)

Cue		Sentence
1.	Sā mosi na ketena. mavoa	Sā mosi na nona mavoa.
2.	E levu na mena magō. tavioka	E levu na kena tavioka.
3.	Oqō na noqu vale. wai ni moli	Oqō na mequ wai ni moli.
4.	Oqori na memudou rourou vaka-lolo. i sulu	Oqori na nomudou i sulu.
5.	E nanumi koya vaka-levu na tinādaru. tūraga	E nanumi koya vaka-levu na nodaru tūraga.
6.	E sā yali na nomunī i sele. taga yaqona	E sā yali na memunī taga yaqona. (or nomunī)
7.	Sa katakata na memunī wai. vaka-yakavi	Sa katakata na kemuni i vaka-yakavi.
8.	Oqori na kemu i vaka-sigalevu. wā ni siwa	Oqori na nomu wā ni siwa.
9.	O koya na nodrau dau veiqaravi. vugo	O koya na vugodrau.
10.	Oya na tinamudrau. uvi	Oyā na kemudrau uvi.
11.	O cei na tamamunī? qase ni vuli	O cei na nomuni qase ni vuli.
12.	E cudru vaka-levu na taciqu. Jone	E cudru vaka-levu o Jone.
13.	Oyā na nodra yanu-yanu. kākana	Oyā na kedra kākana.
14.	Oqori na nomu tarau-sese balavu. tacī	Oqori na tacinu.
15.	Sa lailai na nodra gauna ni cegu. dovu	Sa lailai na medra dovu.

VIa. Attribution.

Cue	Sentence
	Oqō e dua na yalewa.
1. cā	Oqō e dua na yalewa cā.
2. vinaka	. . .
3. dau cakacaka	
4. vucesā	
5. dau vosa	
6. cudrucudru	
7. yalo vinaka	
8. dau dredre	
9. māmaduā	
10. rairai vinaka	

VIb.

Cue	Sentence
	Oqori na vale ni kana.
1. moce	Oqori na vale ni moce.
2. tūraga	. . .
3. kuro	
4. bose	
5. volavola	
6. savasava	
7. bula	
8. vuli	
9. i yāyā	
10. bulumakau	

VIc. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	Oyā na vale ni yaqona.
1. e dua	Oyā e dua na vale ni yaqona.
2. vū	Oyā e dua na vū ni yaqona.
3. oqori	Oqori e dua na vū ni yaqona.
4. tolu	Oqori e tolu na vū ni yaqona.
5. niu	Oqori e tolu na vū ni niu.
6. oqō	Oqō e tolu na vū ni niu.
7. jaina	Oqō e tolu na vū ni jāina.
8. oyā	Oyā e tolu na vū ni jāina.

VII. Verb plus object.
a. Expansion.

Cue	Sentence
	E ciciva.
nona i sele	E ciciva na nona i sele.
ā	E ā ciciva na nona i sele.
ki nodratou vale	E ā ciciva na nona i sele ki nodratou vale.
nikua	E ā ciciva na nona i sele ki nodratou vale nikua.
e na sigalevu	E ā ciciva na nona i sele ki nodratou vale e na sigalevu nikua.

Cue	Sentence
	E ā tea.
na vū ni jāina	E ā tea na vū ni jāina.
e lima	E ā tea e lima na vū ni jāina.
mai nona i teitei	E ā tea e lima na vū ni jāina mai nona i teitei.
e na vula sā oti	E ā tea e lima na vū ni jāina mai nona i teitei e na vula sā oti.

Cue	Sentence
	E katia.
na qio	E katia na qiō.
ā	E ā katia na qiō.
na yavana	E ā katia na yavana na qiō.
mai wai	E ā katia na yavana na qiō mai wai.
e na yakavi	E ā katia na yavana na qiō mai wai e na yakavi.
ni siga Tūsite	E ā katia na yavana na qiō mai wai e na yakavi ni siga Tūsite.

VIIb. Substitution. Use the cue as the object.

Cue	Sentence
au	E ā mokuta na yavana.
Sala	Au ā ciciva na noqu i sulu.
na dalo	Sā kana tiko na taci[illegible].

na vuniwai	E a kacivi Jone e na mataka lailai.
koya	Au sega ni kilā.
ira	Au ā raica na waqa.
koya	E dodonu mo lakova na i katalau.
na gone oqō	Au ā vukei rau.
na vale	E ā tarā.
watiqu	E na taroga na qase ni vuli o koya.
na bia	Sā via gunu na vugona.
na ika	E ā siwata e na bogi.
Peni	Au ā sega ni lomana na yalewa oyā.

Response

E ā mokuti au.
Au ā cicivi Sala.
Sā kania tiko na dalo na taciqu.
E ā kaciva na vuniwai e na mataka lailai.
Au sega ni kilai koya.
Au ā raici ira.
E dodonu mo lakovi koya.
Au ā vukea na gone oqō.
E ā tarā na vale.
E na tarogi watiqu o koya.
Sā via gunuva na bia na vugona.
E ā siwata na ika e na bogi.
Au ā sega ni lomani Peni.

VIII. Repetition drill.
a.

1. Au nanuma ni na cila na vula e na bogi.
2. Au kilā ni sā dodonu mo lako mada.
3. E datou na tiko mai keyā ni bera na vā.
4. Au vinakata me datou tiko e kē ni bera na soqo.
5. E rawa ni'u vaka-yagataka e sō na nomu baca?
6. E rawa ni o drau tekivu cakacaka mai Lautoka e na yakavi ni mataka?

VIIIb. (negation)

1. Au nanuma ni na sega ni cila na vula e na bogi.
2. Au sega ni kilā se dodonu mo sā lako se kua.
3. E sega ni rawa ni datou na tiko mai keyā ni bera na vā.
4. Au sega ni vinakata me datou tiko e kē ni bera na soqo.
5. E sega ni rawa ni'u vaka-yagataka e sō na nomu baca?
6. E sega ni rawa ni o drau tekivu cakacaka mai Lautoka e na yakavi ni mataka?

VIIIc.

Negation	Response
Au kilai koya.	Au sega ni kilai koya.
Au ā nanumi tinaqu.	Au ā sega ni nanumi tinaqu.
Au na lako ke o lako.	Au na sega ni lako ke o lako.
E sā macala.	E sega ni macala.
E qase ni vuli.	E sega ni qase ni vuli.
E vuli tiko e Merika na tamata oqō.	E sega ni vuli tiko e Merika na tamata oqō.
E balavu na gaunisala.	E sega ni balavu na gaunisala.
E batabatā na vanua.	E sega ni batabatā na vanua.
E vinaka na vale ni yaqona ni Viti.	E sega ni vinaka na vale ni yaqona ni Viti.
E ā via lesu tale mai nikua.	E ā sega ni via lesu tale mai nikua.

IXa. Repetition.

E dodonu mo vaka-muria na nona lewa me vakā ni nomu qase ni vuli.
Sā dodonu me da vaka-totolo ni sā ciwa na kaloko.
E ā tukuna mo drau waraka ni lesu mai e na yakavi.
E dodonu me tiko e kē na Buli.
E ā dodonu me keirau wereca na i teitei.

IXb. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E dodonu me lesu mai e na yakavi.
iko	E dodonu mo lesu mai e na yakavi.
o Pita	E dodonu me lesu mai e na yakavi o Pita.
koya	E dodonu me lesu mai e na yakavi o koya.
ratou	E dodonu me ratou lesu mai e na yakavi.
au	E dodonu me'u lesu mai e na yakavi.
rau	E dodonu me rau lesu mai e na yakavi.
keirau	E dodonu me keirau lesu mai e na yakavi.
da	E dodonu me da lesu mai e na yakavi.
drau	E dodonu mo drau lesu mai e na yakavi.

Xa. Repetition.

Au na siwa ke vinaka na draki.
Keirau na vaka-totolo mai ke rawa.
Au na via raici iko ke o yaco mai nikua.
Au na lesu mai e na yakavi ke rawa ni oti na bose nikua.
Au na lesu mai e na bogi nikua ke rawa ni o lako tale gā.

Xb. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Au na siwa ke vinaka na draki.
Mo drau lako mai	Mo drau lako mai ke vinaka na draki.
Mo vaka-otia na nomu cakacaka	Mo vaka-otia na nomu cakacaka ke vinaka na draki.
Lako mai ni mataka	Lako mai ni mataka ke vinaka na draki.
Daru la'ki wereca na noqu i teitei	Daru la'ki werece na noqu i teitei.
Au na gade yani	Au na gade yani ke vinaka na draki.
Keirau na la'ki sara qito	Keirau na la'ki sara qito ke vinaka na draki.

Xc. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Au na siwa ke vinaka na draki.
levu na baca	Au na siwa ke levu na baca.
dua na noqu wā ni siwa	Au na siwa ke dua na noqu wā ni siwa.
rawa ni o lako tale gā	Au na siwa ke rawa ni o lako tale gā.
au raica rawa e dua na boto	Au na siwa ke'u raica rawa e dua na boto.
datou lako vata	Au na siwa ke datou lako vata.

XI. Talanoa.

Na vilavila i revo

E na gauna e liu, e ā bula tiko e dua na dau talanoa na yacana o Dredre e na koro ko Navakeisese e na yanuyanu ko Beqa. E dau kena i vaka-rau me ra kau nabu vuā o ira era via rogo i talanoa.

Dua gona na siga sa tukuna o koya me ra kauta mai na i matai gā ni kā era raica rawa e na nodra la'ki siwa se vaka-sāsā. Sā lako sara e dua vei ira na dau rogo i talanoa na yacana o Tui na iviqalita me la'ki siwa, ka siwata sara e dua na duna. Ni sā laveta mai vanua na duna, sā vuki sara me tamata. Sa kilā e keyā o Tui na iviqālita ni kalou vū oyā. Sā tekivu vaka-mamasu sara na kalou vū me vaka-bulai, ka yalataka e levu na kā--bese gū o Tui. Sā qai tukuna na vū me solia vuā na kaukauwa me rawa ni butuka na vatu katakata.

Me yacova na siga nikua, o ira kece na kawa nei Tui na iviqālita e rawa ni ra butuka na vatu katakata ka ra sega ni kama.

Question and answer.

1. Na yanuyanu cava e tukuni tiko e na i talanoa oqō?
   Na yanuyanu ko Beqa.

2. Na cava era dau cakava o ira na via rogo i talanoa?
   Era dau kau nabu vuā na dau ni talanoa.

3. O cei na yaca i koya na dau talanoa?
   Na yacai koya na dau talanoa ko Dredre.

4. Na cava e ā siwata o Tui na iviqālita?
   E ā siwata o koya e dua na duna.

5. Na cava e ā qai yaco vuā na duna ni sā laveti mai vanua?
   E vuki me tamata na duna.

6. Na kaukauwa cava e ā solia na kalou vū vei Tui na iviqālita?
   E ā solia na kaukauwa me rawa ni butuka na vatu katakata ka sega ni kama na yavana.

XII. Vocabulary.

Beqa	name of an island south of Suva
bese	refuse
boto	boat (Engl.)
cegu	take a break, rest
cila-va	cila 'to shine, mostly of the sun, moon or stars'; trans. cilava
cudrucudru	easy to loose temper
-dratou	3rd person trial
-drau	3rd person dual
duna	eel
gona	demonstrative pronoun 'that, usually emphatic'
kalou	spirit; kalou vu 'ancestral god'; na Kalou 'God'
kati-a	kati 'bite'; trans. katia
kaukauwa	strong, hard
kawa	descendants
kece	all, altogether
lave-ta	lave 'raise, lift up'; trans. laveta
māmaduā	bashful, shy
nabu	present of food brought to the man who told tales
qio	shark
rairai	(1) appearance (2) it looks like, or it seems
revo, i	as in Vilavila i revo 'the fire walking ceremony'
rogo	hear, make a noise (of an engine), spread, be heard of (news), be famous (of a person, or place)'; trans. rogoca
taga	bag, pocket, sack
tini	ten
vaka-bulai	set fire
vaka-mamasu	plead
vaka-sasā	hunt
vaka-sigalevu	mid-day meal
vaka-yakavi	evening meal
vatu	stone
veiqaravi, dau	attendant, servant, maid
vilavila	as in Vilavila i revo. See revo, i
volavola	writing
vucesā	lazy, idle, worthless
vuki	turn, change
yalataka	promise

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka dua ni lēsoni

(Word order; gā[-1])

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A:	Draki vinaka sara gā nikua.	Very good weather today.
B:	Io. Vaka-cava o iko, o lako ki vei nikua?	Yes. How about you, where are you going today?
A:	Ni oti gā na gunu tī au na lako ki na i teitei.	As soon as I have breakfast. I'll go to the garden.
B:	Au a qai lesu gā mai na i teitei e nanoa.	I just came back from the garden yesterday.
A:	O na la'ki vei nikua?	Where are you going to go today?
B:	Au na via lako mada gā vaka-totolo ki Lautoka.	I'd like to make a fast trip to Lautoka first.
A:	O na lesu mai e na vica na kaloko?	What time will you come back?
B:	Au sega ni kilā. Ke oti totolo na kā au na la'ki cakava, au na lesu mai e na yakavi.	I don't know. If I can finish what I'm going to do, I'll come back in the evening.
A:	Au ā via lako tale gā ki Lautoka, ia sā dede au sega ni lesu mai na i teitei.	I wanted to go to Lautoka, too, but it's been long since I've been to my garden.
B:	Sā vinaka, au sā la'ki vaka-rau mada me'u lako.	O.K., I'd better go and get ready.
A:	Io, vinaka.	O.K.

1. Gā, directly following a base, is usually translated as 'just'.
Au sega gā ni rawata 'I just can't do it.'
Gā also occurs with various particles:

tale gā	'also'
wale gā	'only'
sara gā	'very'
kece gā	'each one, every'

Dina gā as the first base in a sequence, means 'in spite of'. For example, E dina gā ni draki cā, keirau a lako gā. 'In spite of the bad weather, we still went.'

II. Repetition drill.

Au ā raica gā e dua vei rau.
E se levu na tī, ia sā oti gā na suka.
Vaka-cava gā o iko o sega ni lako?
Yalo vinaka, nanuma gā mo vaka-totolo mai.
Au sega gā ni kilā na cava e ā yaco vuā.
Au nanuma me'u sā wāwā tiko gā e kē.
Tovolea gā na nomu i gū taucoko mo rawata.
E sega gā ni macala na cava e cudru kina.
Au nanuma mo drau sā lako mada gā o kemudrau.
Solia gā vei au e dua.

III. Expansion.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Sā dodonu.
me lako	Sā dodonu me lako.
gā	Sā dodonu me lako gā.
mai	Sā dodonu me lako gā mai.
e dua	Sā dodonu me lako gā mai e dua.
vei kemudrau	Sā dodonu me lako gā mai e dua vei kemudrau.

IIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	Au sega ni nanuma.
na yacana	Au sega ni nanuma na yacana.

gā	Au sega gā ni nanuma na yacana.
rawa	Au sega gā ni nanuma rawa na yacana.
Au kilā, ia. . .	Au kilā, ia au sega gā ni nanuma rawa na yacana.
na kena rairai	Au kilā na kena raírai, ia au sega gā ni nanuma rawa na yacana.

IV. Repetition drill.

E rau ā kana tale gā.
E ā lako tale gā mai na watina.
Au ā sega tale gā ni raici koya.
Au ā sega tale gā ni tukuna vei Tīmoci.
E dodonu mo lako tale gā.
Au nuitaka ni na draki vinaka tale gā ni mataka.
Sa oti tale gā na keda kākana.
Tarogi koya tale gā.
Mo vaka-totolo tale gā mai o iko.
Mo kauta tale gā mai na nomu i sele.

V. Expansion.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	E na lako o koya.
tale gā	E na lako tale gā o koya.
ni mataka	E na lako tale gā o koya ni mataka.
au vinakata	Au vinakata me na lako tale gā o koya ni mataka.
e na mataka lailai	Au vinakata me na lako gā o koya e na mataka lailai ni mataka.

Vb.

Cue	Sentence
	Mo tiko e kē.
tovolea	Tovolea mo tiko e kē.
tale gā	Tovolea tale gā mo tiko e kē.
ni bera na bogi	Tovolea tale ga mo tiko e kē ni bera na bogi.
ke rawa	Ke rawa, tovolea tale gā mo tiko e kē ni bera na bogi.

VI. Repetition drill.

E bai kau wale gā.
E levu wale gā na nona vosa.
Mo nanuma wale ga na kā au ā tukuna vei iko.
Kauta wale gā mai e dua na i vesu dalo.
Taroga wale gā vua na cava e vinakata.
Tovolea wale gā mo vaka-totolo mai.
Ke tau wale gā vaka-lailai na uca.
Ke ā tiko wale gā e kē o koya.
Mo sauma wale ga e dua na taro.
Mo nanuma wale gā na nomu vosa ni yalayala.

VII. Expansion drill.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Vaka-rautaka.
daru	Daru vaka-rautaka.
na kākana	Daru vaka-rautaka na kākana.
wale gā	Daru vaka-rautaka wale gā na kākana.
me rauta e rua	Daru vaka-rautaka wale gā na kākana me rauta e rua.
na siga	Daru vaka-rautaka wale gā na kākana me rauta e rua na siga.

VIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	Nanuma.
na noqu kerekere	Nanuma na noqu kerekere.
wale gā	Nanuma wale gā na noqu kerekere.
e dodonu	E dodonu mo nanuma wale gā na noqu kerekere.
ni o sa bera ni lako	Ni o sa bera ni lako e dodonu mo nanuma wale gā na noqu kerekere.

VIII. Repetition drill.

E na vanua sara gā au ā raici koya kina.
E na gauna sara gā e ā kacivi au kina.
Au a raica sara gā na kalokalo mata i lalai.
E ā tau sara gā vaka-levu na uca e na bogi.

Voleka sara gā na tini na kaloko qai yaco mai o koya.
Sa dedē sara gā keirau qai sota tale.
Au sega sara gā ni qai kunea tale e dua na kena ō.
Au sega sara gā ni kilā na cava na yuna.
E ā kacivi tamana sara gā o koya.
E sega sara gā ni dua e kilā na vanua e tiko kina o koya.

IX. Expansion drill.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	E ā draki vinaka.
mai Lautoka	E ā draki vinaka mai Lautoka.
sara gā	E ā draki vinaka sara gā mai Lautoka.
e na siga Vakaraubuka	E ā draki vinaka sara gā mai Lautoka e na siga Vakaraubuka.
ni mācawa sā oti	E ā draki vinaka sara gā mai Lautoka e na siga Vakaraubuka ni mācawa sā oti.

IXb.

Cue	Sentence
	E ā solia o Jone.
e dua na sote	E ā solia o Jone e dua na sote.
vei au	E ā solia vei au o Jone e dua na sote.
e na levu ni nona marau	E ā solia vei au o Jone e dua na sote e na levu ni nona marau.
sara gā	E ā solia sara gā vei au o Jone e dua na sote e na levu ni nona marau.

X. Repetition.

Me ra lako kece gā mai na gone lalai.
Me ratou cakacaka kece gā ni mataka.
E dodonu mo nanuma e na veigauna kece gā.
Mo kauta kece gā mai na kena o raica.
Mo nī tiko kece gā e kē ni mataka.
Mo nī raici au kece gā e liu.
Na vū ni niu kece gā oqō e nona o koya.
O ira kece gā na gone oqō na luvena.
Dou tovolea kece gā mo dou totolo mai.
E vinaka mo kauta kece gā mai na nomu moto.

XI. Expansion drill.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	E ā tau na uca.
e na veisiga	E ā tau na uca e na veisiga.
kece gā	E ā tau na uca e na veisiga kece gā.
e na mācawa sā oti	E ā tau na uca e na veisiga kece gā e na mācawa sā oti.
vaka-levu	E ā tau vaka-levu na uca e na veisiga kece gā e na mācawa sā oti.

XIb.

Cue	Sentence
	Lesu.
e dodonu	E dodonu mo Iesu.
mai	E dodonu mo Iesu mai.
nī	E dodonu mo nī Iesu mai.
kece gā	E dodonu mo nī Iesu kece gā mai.
e na dua na gauna	E dodonu mo nī Iesu kece gā mai e na dua na gauna.

XII. Repetition.

E dina gā ni ratou ā rogoca, ia e ratou ā sega ni vaka-bauta.
E dina gā ni'u ā sā tukuna vei rau, ia e rau ā sega ni kauta mai.
E ā yaco dina gā.
E dina gā ni tamata lailai o koya, sā dua na tamata kana levu.
Au na lako dina gā ni mataka.
E dina gā ni ā draki cā, e ā rawa vinaka gā na soqo.
Sa levu dina gā na uca e na vanua oqō.
Sa dina gā na kā au ā tukuna vei iko.
E dina gā ni sā qase o koya, kākua ni kila leca vua.
E dina gā ni draki vinaka nikua, e sega gā ni draki vinaka ni siwa.

XIII. Expansion.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	E ā levu na uca.
e na mācawa sā oti	E ā levu na uca e na mācawa sā oti.
sā dina gā ni	E sā dina gā ni ā levu na uca e na mācawa sā oti.
ia e ā rawa na cakacaka	E sā dina ga ni ā levu na uca e na mācawa sā oti, ia e ā rawa na cakacaka.
vinaka gā	E sā dina ga ni ā levu na uca e na mācawa sā oti, ia e ā rawa vinaka gā na cakacaka.
neirau	E sā dina ga ni ā levu na uca e na mācawa sā oti, ia e ā rawa vinaka gā na neirau cakacaka.

XIIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	Sā sega dina gā.
ni macala	Sā sega dina gā ni macala.
na cava e manati koya	Sā sega dina gā ni macala na cava e manati koya.
ni sega ni bau muria na vosa	Sā sega dina gā ni macala na cava e manati koya ni sega ni bau muria na vosa.
nei qase ni vuli	Sā sega dina gā ni macala na cava e manati koya ni sega ni bau muria na vosa nei qase ni vuli.

XIV. Repetition[1]

a.

E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.
E na lako o koya ni mataka ki Suva.

---

1. The order of many phrases in Fijian is not fixed, but can vary according to which phrase should be emphasized. The emphasis is produced by shifting the phrase to the beginning of the sentence. Compare this to English, which uses stress emphasis.

In some of the following drills, the different word orders are presented as answers to different questions. Note that for some shifts, particularly that of topic to the beginning of the sentence, the intonation changes. Where possible, these are marked by commas.

O koya, e na lako ki Suva ni mataka.
O koya, e na lako ni mataka ki Suva.
Ni mataka, e na lako kina ki Suva o koya.
Ni mataka, e na lako kina o koya ki Suva.

XIVb.

E ā tiko mai Suva o Samu e na mācawa sā oti.
O Samu, e ā tiko mai Suva e na mācawa sā oti.
E na mācawa sā oti, e a tiko kina mai Suva o Samu.

XIVc.

E na via la'ki cakacaka ki Vatukoula na tamana e na yabaki mai oqō.
Na tamana, e na via la'ki cakacaka ki Vatukoula e na yabaki mai oqō.
E na yabaki mai oqō, e na via la'ki cakacaka kina ki Vatukoula na tamana.

XIVd.

E na tiko e kē o Sala ni bera na bogi.
O Sala, e na tiko e kē ni bera na bogi.
Ni bera na bogi, e na tiko e kē o Sala.

XIVe.

E rau na lesu tale mai e na vula o Mē.
E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Mē, o rau.
O rau, rau na lesu tale mai e na vula o Mē.
E na vula o Mē, e rau na lesu tale mai kina.

XV. Questions and Answers.

a. Sentence: E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.

1. O cei e na lako ki Suva ni mataka?
   O koya, e na lako ki Suva ni mataka.

2. E vei e na lako kina o koya ni mataka?
   E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.

3. Na cava e na cakava o koya ni mataka?
E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.

4. E naica e na lako kina o koya ki Suva?
Ni mataka, e na lako kina o koya ki Suva.

XVb. Sentence: E ā tiko mai Suva o Samu e na mācawa sā oti.

1. O cei e ā tiko mai Suva e na mācawa sā oti?
O Samu, e ā tiko mai Suva e na mācawa sā oti.

2. E vei e ā tiko kina o Samu e na mācawa sā oti?
E ā tiko mai Suva o Samu e na mācawa sā oti.

3. Na cava e ā cakava o Samu e na mācawa sā oti?
E ā tiko mai Suva o Samu e na mācawa sā oti.

4. E naica e ā tiko kina o Samu mai Suva?
E na mācawa sā oti, e ā tiko kina o Samu mai Suva.

XVc. Sentence: Erau ā siwata e dua na ika levu o Viliame kei Jone mai na uciwai e na bogi.

1. O cei ā siwata e dua na ika levu mai na uciwai e na bogi?
O rau o Viliame kei Jone erau ā siwata e dua na ika levu mai na uciwai e na bogi.

2. E vei erau ā siwata kina e dua na ika levu o rau o Viliame kei Jone e na bogi?
Mai na uciwai/Mai na uciwai erau ā siwata kina e dua na ika levu o rau o Viliame kei Jone e na bogi.

3. Na cava erau ā cakava o Viliame kei Jone mai na uciwai e na bogi?
Erau ā siwata e dua na ika levu o Viliame kei Jone mai na uciwai e na bogi.

4. E naica erau ā siwata kina e dua na ika levu mai na uciwai o Viliame kei Jone?
E na bogi erau ā siwata kina e dua na ika levu mai na uciwai o rau o Viliame kei Jone.

XVd. Sentence: Au ā la'ki voli ika ki na mākete nikua.

1. O cei ā la'ki voli ika ki na mākete nikua.
Au ā la'ki voli ika ki na mākete nikua.

2. E vei o ā la'ki voli ika kina nikua?
   Ki na mākete/Ki na makete au ā la'ki voli ika kina nikua.

3. Na cava o ā cakava nikua?
   Au ā la'ki voli ika ki na mākete nikua.

4. E naica o ā la'ki voli ika kina ki na mākete?
   Nikua au ā la'ki voli ika kina ki na mākete.

XVe. Sentence: Na Buli e na dolava na bose mai na koro e na siga Vukelulu mai oqō.

1. O cei e na dolava na bose mai na koro e na siga Vukelulu mai oqō?
   Na Buli e na dolava na bose mai na koro e na siga Vukelulu mai oqō.

2. E vei e na dolava kina na bose na Buli e na siga Vukelulu mai oqō?
   Mai na koro/Mai na koro e na dolava kina na bose na Buli e na siga Vukelulu mai oqō.

3. Na cava e na la'ki cakava na Buli ki na koro e na siga Vukelulu mai oqō?
   E na la'ki dolava na Buli na bose mai na koro e na siga Vukelulu mai oqō.

4. E naica e na dolava kina na Buli na bose mai na koro?
   E na siga Vukelulu mai oqō e na dolava kina na bose mai na koro na Buli.

XVI. Respond with the cue as the first phrase in the sentence.

Cue	Sentence
	E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.
ni mataka	Ni mataka, e na lako kina ki Suva o koya.
o koya	O koya, e na lako ki Suva ni mataka.
	E na lako ki Niu Siladi o Jone e daidai.
o Jone	. . .
e daidai	. . .

E ā raica na taciqu na nodratou waqa e nanoa.

e nanoa . . .
na taciqu . . .

E na tiko mai Nadi o koya ni bera na tolu na kaloko.

o koya . . .
ni bera na tolu na kaloko . . .

E na solia na qase ni vuli e dua na veitarogi e na siga Vakaraubuka.

na qase ni vuli . . .
e na siga vakaraubuka . . .

XVII. Talanoa.

Na masi

Na masi e sega ni vaka-yagataki wale gā e Viti, e kilai tale gā na kena yaga e na veiyatu yanuyanu tale e sō e na wasa Pasifika. Na yacana kilai levu gā na 'tapa'.

E dina gā ni caka na masi e na sō gā na tiki i Viti me vakā mai Vatulele kei Lau, ia e vaka-yagataki e na veiyasa i Viti kece gā. E levu sara gā na ka e yaga kina na masi, e vaka-yagataki me i lati ni vale, taunamu ka i ubi tale gā ni i mocemoce. E yaga tale gā na masi e na soqo ni vaka-mau kei na mate. Oqō e vica gā na kena yaga. E raici rawa e kē ni masi sā dua na i yau yaga vaka-levu, sega wale gā e Viti e vakā tale gā kina e na veiyanuyanu e na Pasifika me vakā mai Sāmoa kei Toga.

Questions.

1. Na yaca cava e kilai raraba kina na masi?
2. Tukuna mada e dua na tikī Viti e caka kina na masi.
3. Na cava e rua na yaga ni masi o kilā?
4. Na vanua cava soti e vaka-yagataki kina na masi?
5. Na cava e kilai levu kina na masi?
6. Tukuna mada e dua na yanuyanu e na Pasifika e dau caka tale gā kina na masi.

XVIII. Vocabulary.

bai	fence
bau	adv. preceding verbs to soften the expression
dinu gā	(1) in spite of, although (2) truly, really
dola-va	dola 'to open'; trans. dolava
gū, i	gu 'do with earnestness, to be eager'; i gu 'earnestness, when actually doing it'
kalokalo	star
kece gā	all, without exception; everyone
kerekere	request
lalai	plural form of lailai 'small'
lati	enclose, intercept from sight; i lati 'a curtain, screen'; trans. latia
leca	lost, missing, uncertain, mistakenly
mana-ta	mana 'supernatural power'; manata 'affected by, of a disease'
masi	(1) a tree, the paper mulbery (2) the cloth made from this tree
ō	cloud
raraba	widely
sara gā	(1) very, self-same, exactly, actually; (2) not even
sau-ma	sau 'repay, answer a question'; trans. sauma
soti	a particle modifying a negative
tapa	general Polynesian name for the cloth made from the paper mulbery tree
taunamu	mosquito net
teitei, i	garden
tī	tea (Engl.)
ubi, i	a cover, cloak; ubi 'cover'
vaka-mau	marriage
Vatulele	name of an island off the South Coast of Viti Levu
veigauna	at all times, always (plural)
veitarogi	inquiry, examination
veiyasa	as in veiyasa i Viti 'parts of Fiji'; yasa 'a side, a place'
vesu, i	as in i vesu dalo 'a bundle of taro'
Vukelulu	Wednesday
vuna	reason, cause
yalayala	promise
yau, i	goods, wealth, riches, possessions

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka rua ni lēsoni
(Comparison; possession)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A:	O cei[1] na nona waqa oyā?	Whose boat is that?
B:	Oyā na waqa nei[2] Saimone.	That's Simon's boat.
A:	E waqa vinaka dina.	It's really a good boat.
B:	Ia, e sega gā ni totolo me vaka na wodrau waqa na veitacini o Jone kei Mārika.	But it's not as fast as the boat of the brothers, John and Mark.

---

1. Here, cei means 'whose'.

2. Nei is a genitive used with proper bases. Its use corresponds to that of ni. For example,

Na vale ni kuro
Na vale nei Tomasi

As with the other possessives, there are special forms for edible and drinkable objects:

Na dalo kei Pita
Na yaqona mei Rusi

The use of the k- forms is extended beyond edibles to refer to qualities of a person or object:

Na kena balebale 'its meaning'
Na kena levu 'its size'
Na i tukutuku kei Sala 'the news of (about) Sala'

For inalienables, that is, the forms that take the suffixed possessives, i is used when the possessor is named:

Na tama i Alipate
Na ulu i Mosese

A:	Vaka-cava na nomudou waqa?	How about your boat?
B:	Na neitou waqa na waqa totolo duadua,[3] ia na nodrau waqa gā na veitacini oyā e rawa ni vodo kina e levu na tamata.	Our boat is the fastest, but the boat of those two brothers can carry a lot of passengers.
A:	E dina e?	Is that right?
B:	Lako mai me'u vaka-raitaka vei iko na kena totolo na neitou waqa.	Come along so that I can show you how fast our boat is.
A:	Sa vinaka.	O.K.

II. Repetition.

Na noqu vale e levu cake mai na nomu vale.
Na nodrau waqa e totolo cake mai na waqa nei Saimone.
Na noqu waqa e levu cake na kena i usana mai na nona waqa.
E balavu cake na taciqu mai vei iko.

Na nomu vale e sega ni levu me vakā na noqu.
Na waqa nei Saimone e sega ni totolo me vakā na nodrau waqa na veitacini oyā.
Na nona waqa e sega ni levu na kena i usana me vakā na noqu.
O iko o sega ni balavu me vakā na taciqu.

III. Substitution.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Na noqu vale e levu cake mai na nomu vale.
nona	Na nona vale e levu cake mai na nomu vale.
nodrau	. . .
neimami	

---

3. Duadua is one way of showing comparison. It means 'most, best'.

neirau
nodra
nodratou
neitou

IIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	Na nona vale e levu cake mai na <u>nomu</u> vale.
noqu	Na nona vale e levu cake mai na noqu vale.
nodatou	. . .
neirau	
nomudou	
nodaru	
neimami	
nomudrau	
noda	
neitou	
nomuni	

IIIc.

Cue	Sentence
	Na noqu waqa e <u>totolo</u> cake mai na nomu waqa.
levu	Na noqu waqa e levu cake mai na nomu waqa.
vinaka	. . .
savasavā	
cagina	
totoka	
loma levu	

IIId.

Cue	Sentence
	Na nodrau vale e sega ni <u>levu</u> me vaka na vale nei Samu.
cere	Na nodrau vale e sega ni cere me vaka na vale nei Samu.
katakata	. . .
qiqō	
osooso	

turu
makawa

IIIe.

Cue	Sentence
	Na kena uto e dreu cake mai na <u>kemu</u>.
kemu-kena	Na kemu uto e dreu cake mai na kena.
kedra-kequ	. . .
kemudrau-keirau	
kequ-kemuni	
keda-kena	
kedatou-kedratou	
kemudou-keitou	
keimami-kedrau	
kemuni-keimami	
kedaru-kedratou	

IIIf.

Cue	Sentence
	E <u>levu</u> cake o koya mai vei iko.
qase	E qase cake o koya mai vei iko.
balavu	. . .
kaukauwa	
yalo vinaka	
māmādua	
vinaka	
levulevu	
totolo	
qaseqase	
māmāqi	

IIIg.

Cue	Sentence
	E <u>lailai</u> sobu na tinamu mai vei tinaqu.
gone	E gone sobu na tinamu mai vei tinaqu.
malumalumu	. . .
lekaleka	

berabera
cā

IIIh. Variable Slot.

Cue	Sentence
	Na nomu waqa e totolo cake mai na nodra waqa.
balavu	Na nomu waqa e balavu cake mai na nodra waqa.
nona-neimami	Na nona waqa e balavu cake mai na neimami waqa.
yanuyanu	Na nona yanuyanu e balavu cake mai na neimami yanuyanu.
ika	Na kena ika e balavu cake mai na keimami ika.
kana vinaka	Na kena ika e kana vinaka cake mai na keimami ika.
kequ-kedra	Na kequ ika e kana vinaka cake mai na kedra ika.
kākana	Na kequ kākana e kana vinaka cake mai kedra kakana.
levu	Na kequ kākana e levu cake mai na kedra kakana.
koro	Na noqu koro e levu cake mai na nodra koro.
yawa	Na noqu koro e yawa cake mai na nodra koro.
nodrau-nona	Na nodrau koro e yawa cake mai na nona koro.
i teitei	Na nodrau i teitei e yawa cake mai na nona i teitei.
bulabula	Na nodrau i teitei e bulabula cake mai na nona i teitei.

IV. Repetition.

E levu na nodrau koro ka lailai na nomudrau koro.[4]
E yawa na noqu yanuyanu ka vōleka na nomu yanuyanu.
E savasavā na nomu koro ka duka na nodrau koro.
E cagina vinaka na nomudou vale ka katakata na neitou vale.
E totolo na nodra waqa ka berabera na noda waqa.

---

4. Juxtaposition of two items is one way of showing comparison between them. A sentence of the type, A is good and B is bad, can be translated, A is better than B.

E kana vinaka na kemuni dalo ka kana cā na keimami dalo.
E gone yalo mālua na luvemu ka gone yalo kaukauwa na luvena
E batabatā na nomuni vanua ka katakata na noqu vanua.

V. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E levu na nodratou koro ka lailai na nomudou koro.
vōleka-yawa	E vōleka na nodratou koro ka yawa na nomudou koro.
duka-savasavā	. . .
cagina vinaka-katakata	
suasua-māmaca	
osooso-galala	
draki vinaka-draki cā	
batabatā-katakata	
rawarawa-drēdrē	
raba-qiqō	
balavu-lekaleka	

VI. Repetition.

a.

E dua na waqa totolo.
E dua na waqa totolo na nona waqa.
E dua na waqa totolo na nona waqa o Tīmoci.
E dua na waqa totolo na waqa nei Tīmoci.
E dua na waqa totolo na nodrau waqa o Tīmoci kei Mārika.

VIb.

E kana vinaka na tavioka.
E kana vinaka na kena tavioka.
E kana vinaka na kena tavioka o Samu.
E kana vinaka na tavioka kei Samu.
E kana vinaka na kedrau tavioka o Samu kei Jone.

VIc.

E gunu vinaka na wai ni moli.
E gunu vinaka na mena wai ni moli.
E gunu vinaka na mena wai ni moli o Tomu.
E gunu vinaka na wai ni moli mei Tomu.
E gunu vinaka na medrau wai ni moli o Tomu kei Viliame.

VI.d.

Aú sega ni kilā na kena macala.
E sega ni macala na kena dodonu.
Na cava na kena cā?
E vica na kena balavu?
Na i bulibuli kei Samu e vakā-taki tamana sara gā.

VII. Substitution.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	E savasavā na nodrau vale.
vale nei Mere	E savasavā na vale nei Mere.
nodrau vale o Samu kei Tīmoci	. . .
nomudrau vale kei Mārika	
neirau vale	
nodratou vale o ratou o Jone, Samu, kei Mārika	
vale ni kana	
nodrau waqa na cauravou	
nodrau waqa na cauravou o Samu kei Jone	

VIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	Oqō na tavako kei Mānoa.
na kedratou tavako	Oqō na kedratou tavako.
na mena rourou	. . .
na rourou mei Mere	
na tavako kei tinaqu	
na nodrau vale na veitacini o Jone kei Samu	
na kena tavako o Mānoa	
na rourou mei tamamu	
na tavako ni tara vale	
na vanua ni teitei nei tacina	

VIIc. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	Oyā na noqu vanua.
ni teitei	Oyā na noqu vanua ni teitei.
nona	Oyā na nona vanua ni teitei.
o Saimone	Oyā na nona vanua ni teitei o Saimone.
nei Saimone	Oyā na vanua ni teitei nei Saimone.
vuaka	Oyā na vuaka kei Saimone.
maqo	Oyā na maqo mei Saimone.
medrau	Oyā na medrau maqo.
o Pita kei Tīmoci	Oyā na medrau maqo o Pita kei Tīmoci.
o taciqu	Oyā na mena maqo o taciqu.
mei taciqu	Oyā na maqo mei taciqu.
madrai	Oyā na madrai kei taciqu.
vanua	Oyā na vanua nei taciqu.
nodratou	Oyā na nodratou vanua.
o Jone, Mārika, kei Samu	Oyā na nodratou vanua o ratou o Jone, Mārika, kei Samu.

VIII. Talanoa.

Ko Viti e wase vaka-tini ka vā. Na i wasewase oqō e yacana na yasana. E sō na yasana e levu cake mai na sō tale na yasana; me vakātaka na Yasana ko Bā e levu cake mai na Yasana ko Rewa. Na i Liuliu ni Yasana na Roko Tui se Roko. E wasewase vaka-lalai na yasana; e vaka-tau e na levu ni yasana, ka yacana na i wasewase oqō na tikina. E liutaka na tikina na Buli. Na kena vaka-tautauvata e rauta e vā na tikina e na dua na yasana. Na levu ni koro e na dua na tikina e sega ni tautauvata; na Tikina ko Bau e levu cake na koro e tiko kina mai na Tikina ko Wainibuka, e dina gā ni levu cake na i yalayala ni vanua ni Tikina ko Wainibuka mai na Tikina ko Bau. E liutaka na koro na turuga ni koro. E sō na koro e levu cake mai na sō tale

na koro ka duidui na levu ni tamata era dui tiko kina.

Questions.

1. E vica na levu taucoko ni yasana e Viti?
2. Na cava e levu na yasana se na tikina?
3. E lailai sobu na Yasana o Bā mai na Yasana o Rewa?
4. O cei na i Liuliu ni Yasana?
5. Na tikina cava e levu na i wiliwili ni koro e tiko kina na Tikina o Bau se na Tikina o Wainibuka?
6. O cei na Buli.
7. E vaka-evei e dau vaka-tau na i wiliwili ni tamata e tiko e na dua na tikina mai na levu ni tikina?
8. E i Liuliu ni Tikina na Tūraga ni koro?
9. Na cava e levu duadua na yasana, na tikina se na koro?
10. E rauta e vica na tikina e na dua na yasana?

IX. Vocabulary

berabera	slow
bulabula	healthy
bulibuli, i	built, form
cake	as a particle after the base, used in comparing: 'more than, greather than'
cere	high
drēdrē	difficult, hard
duidui	different
duka	dirty
levulevu	stout, fat
liuliu, i	a leader, a commander; liu 'precede'
loma levu	spacious
malumalumu	weak
māmāqī	stingy
qaseqase	(1) dwarfish, small for one's age (2) old, cunning, deceitful
qīqō	narrow
raba	(1) wide (2) thick
rawarawa	easy
Rewa	the name of a province
Roko, Roko Tui	administrative head of a province
se	whether, or
sobu	(1) down, downwards, as v., descend, come down, go ashore from a canoe
Tikina	administrative division of a province
tautauvata	equal, even, level, similar
totoka	pretty, handsome, dashing, pleasant
turu	drip, drop (liquids)

usana, i	cargo, load
uto	breadfruit
vaka-lalai	in little bits, plural form of vaka-lailai
vakā-taka	resemble, be like
vaka-tau	depending on
vaka-tautauvata	equally with, by comparison
veitacini	(1) siblings (2) children whose fathers are siblings; children whose mothers are siblings
vaka-tini ka vā	fourteen times
wase	divide; i wasewase 'division'
yalo mālua	gentle-hearted; yalo 'spirit, soul'; mālua 'gently, slowly'

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka tolu ni lēsoni

(Directionals)

I. Dialogue.

A:	O cei e lako tū oyā?	Who is going over there?
B:	E vei, o koya e lako tiko oyā e yasa ni vale ni lotu?	Where, the one that's going on the side of the church?
A:	O koya e liu tiko mai vei rau, sega ni o koya e muri tiko mai.	The one that's in front of the two, not the one following behind.
B:	Oi, koya e taura tiko na i sele. Oyā o Aviuta.	Oh, the one that's carrying the knife. That's Aviuta.
A:	E rairai e sā lesu beka mai Lautoka.	He must have come back already from Lautoka.

Fijian directionals fall into several different classes:

1. Some directionals operate like bases, in that they occur after directional markers. Note the similarity of patterning in the following:

E a lako ki Suva	'He went to Suva.'
E a lako ki vei	'Where did he go?'
E a lako ki ra	'He went down.'
E a lako ki cake	'He went up.'

2. The members of another class are related to first, second, and third person pronouns, in the sense that they refer to places near each of these persons. Eg. oqō 'by me'; oqori 'by you'. Oqō is similar to kē, but the former can mean close with respect to time, as well as place.

II. Directionals (or locatives) used with markers e, ki, and mai.

a. Repetition.

Mo biuta tū e kē na nomu i yāyā.	Leave your luggage here.
Tū e kē.	Stand here.
E ā yali e kē na noqu kī.	My key was lost here.
O cei e tiko e kē?	Who's in here?
Lako tani mai e kē.	Go away from here.

IIb. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Cici mai i kē.
lako	Lako mai i kē.
toso	. . .
biuta	
solia	
tokia	

IIc. Repetition.

Mo biuta tū e keri na nomu i yāyā.	Leave your luggage there.
Tū e keri.	Stand there.
E ā yali e keri na noqu kī.	My key was lost there.
O cei e tiko e keri?	Who's in there?
Lako tani mai e keri.	Go away from there.

IId. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Cici yani i keri.
lako	Lako yani i keri.
toso	. . .
biuta	
solia	
tokia	

IIe. Repetition.

Mo biuta tū e keyā na nomu i yāyā.	Leave your luggage there.

Tū e keyā.	Stand there.
E ā yali e keya na noqu kī.	My key was lost there.
O cei e tiko e keyā?	Who's in there?
Lako tani mai e keyā.	Go away from there.

IIf. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Cici yani i keyā.
lako	Lako yani i keyā.
toso	. . .
biuta	
solia	
tokia	

IIg. Repetition.

Kauta mai ki loma na nomu i yāyā.	Bring your luggage inside.
Raica mada e loma ni vale.	Look for it inside.
Na cava o ā la'ki cakava e loma?	What did you go and do inside?
Lako mai loma.	Come inside.
Wāwā tiko e loma.	Wait inside.
Curu ki loma.	Enter.
Kauta mai tuba na nomu i yāyā.	Bring your luggage outside.
Raica mada e tuba.	Look for it outside.
Na cava o ā la'ki cakava e tuba?	What did you go and do outside?
Lako mai tuba.	Come outside.
Wāwā tiko e tuba.	Wait outside.

IIh. Question and answer.

Question	Cue	Answer
E vei na tānoa?	loma ni vale	E tiko e loma ni vale.
E vei o tinamu?	tuba	E tiko e tuba.
O lako i vei?	tuba	Au lako i tuba.
E ratou moce tiko e vei?	loma ni rumu	E loma ni rumu.
O ā kauta i vei na i yāyā?	loma ni kōvate	Au a biuta e loma ni kōvate.

Me'u kana e vei?	loma ni vale	Kana e loma ni vale.
E vei na gone?	tuba	E tiko e tuba.
Me'u lako i vei?	tuba	Lako i tuba.
Me'u vaka-saqara e vei?	loma ni vale	Vaka-saqara e loma ni vale.
Me'u vaka-saqarā e vei?	tuba	Vaka-saqarā e tuba.
Me'u kauta i vei?	loma ni vale	Kauta mai i loma ni vale.
Me'u kauta i vei?	tuba	Kauta yani i tuba.

IIi. Repetition.

Biuta na cina e (na) dela ni tēveli.
Na cava o cakava tiko e (na) dela ni vale?
Au sā biuta tiko na kī e (na) dela ni kōvate.
Vaka-raica e (na) dela ni cakau.
Samaka mada na dela ni waqa.

Biuta na cina e (na) ruku ni tēveli.
Na cava o cakava tiko e (na) ruku ni vale?
Au sā biuta tiko na kī e (na) ruku ni kōvate.
Vaka-raica e (na) ruku ni cakau.
Samaka mada na ruku ni waqa.

IIj. Cumulative drill. Cues given by instructor: motions and picture on blackboard.

Question	Answer
Sā tiko e vei o koya?	Sā tiko e loma ni vale o koya. e kē e keri e keā e ruku ni vale e tuba e dela ni vale
Sā cici ki vei o Tōmasi?	
Sā lako mai vei o koya?	

IIk. Repetition.

Kabata mada ki cake e dua na niu.	Climb up for a coconut (please).
Laveta mai e cake na yavamu.	Lift your foot up.
Dabe e cake.	Sit on top. (Sit down on a chair.)
Vosa mai e cake.	Speak up.
Solia mai ki rā e sō na niu oqori.	Pass some of those coconuts down.

Biuta e rā na nomu kato.	Place your basket underneath.
Dabe e rā.	Sit down.
Vosa e rā.	Don't speak so loud.
Toso mai ki rā.	Move down to the bottom.

III. Repetition.

Kauta mai ki liu na nomu i yāyā.	Bring your luggage up to the front.
Kauta mai e liu na nomu i yāyā.	Bring your luggage first.
Dau rai ki liu ni o draiva.	Always look (straight) ahead when you drive.
Dau rai e liu ni bera ni o draiva.	Always look first before you drive.
Me ra lako mai ki liu na gone.	Let the children come up in front.
Me ra lako mai e liu na gone.	Let the children come over first.
Mo qai kauta mai ki muri na nomu i yāyā, ni oti oqori.	Then bring your luggage to the back after that.
Mo qai kauta mai e muri na nomu i yāyā, ni oti oqori.	Then bring your luggage later, after that.
Cakacaka e liu qai saumi e muri.	Work first, then pay later.
Dau rai tiko gā e liu, kakua ni rai ki muri.	Always look forward; never look back.
Me ra lako mai ki muri na gone.	Let the children come to the back.
Me rā qai lako mai e muri na gone.	Then let the children come over later.

III. Directionals without preceding particles.

a. Repetition. Review of the personal directionals oqō, oqori, and oyā.

O cei na nona i yāyā oqō?	Whose luggage is this?
Kauta oqō vuā.	Take this to him.
Na cava oqō?	What's this?
Oqō na noqu moto.	This is my spear.
O cei e solia oqō vei iko?	Who gave this to you?
O cei na nona i yāyā oqori?	Whose luggage is that?
Kauta oqori vuā.	Take that to him.
Na cava oqori?	What's that?
Oqori na nomu moto.	That's your spear.
O cei e solia oqori vei iko?	Who gave that to you?

O cei na nona i yāyā oyā?	Whose luggage is that?
Kauta oyā vuā.	Take that to him.
Na cava oyā?	What's that?
Oyā na nona moto.	That's his spear.
O cei e solia oyā vei koya?	Who gave that to him?

IIIb. Variable Slot.

Cue	Sentence
	O cei na nona i yāyā oqō?
tavako	O cei na kena tavako oqō?
yaqona	O cei na mena yaqona oqō?
oqori	O cei na mena yaqona oqori?
moto	O cei na nona moto oqori?
i sele	O cei na nona i sele oqori?
oqō	O cei na nona i sele oqō?
oyā	O cei na nona i sele oyā?

IIIc. Repetition.

Lako mai vei au.	Come over to me.
O cei e ā kauta mai?	Who brought it over?
Solia gā mai e dua.	Give me one only.
O lako mai vei?	Where do you come from?
Vaka-totolo mai vuā.	Come over quickly to him.
Lako yani vuā.	Go over to him.
O cei e ā kauta yani?	Who brought it over (there)?
Solia gā yani e dua.	Give one only.
O ā lako yani vaka-cava?	How did you come over?
Vaka-totolo yani vuā.	Go over quickly to him.
Lako tani.[1]	Go away.
O cei e ā kauta tani?	Who took it away?
Lako tani mai vuā.	Go away from him.
Lako tani yani vuā.	Go away to him.
Vaka-totolo tani.	Go away quickly.

1. Although both yani and tani refer to direction away from the speaker, tani is less specific as to place.

IIId. Cumulative drills.[1]

1. Simple Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E tiko mai Suva o koya.
keyā	E tiko mai keyā o koya.
cake	E tiko mai cake o koya.
vei	. . .
liu	
tuba	
muri	
	Lako ki tuba.
loma	Lako ki loma.
keyā	Lako ki keyā.
delana	. . .
keri	
cake	

2. Expansion.

Cue	Sentence
	Lako.
mai	Lako mai.
tani	Lako tani mai.
vaka-totolo	Lako tani mai vaka-totolo.
keyā	Lako tani mai keyā vaka-totolo.
sara	Lako tani sara mai keyā vaka-totolo.
ki kē	Lako tani sara mai keyā vaka-totolo ki kē.
mo	Mo lako tani sara mai keyā vaka-totolo ki kē.

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1. Some words appear in the following drills that have not occurred in the preceding exercises. They refer to directions, but are less like particles and more like lexical items. The list is open-ended and includes the Fijian terms for 'left', 'right', compass directions, etc. The student may elicit such new vocabulary as needed.

Cicivaka.

oqori — Cicivaka oqori.
vei Samu — *Cicivaka oqori vei Samu.*
yani — Cicivaka yani oqori vei Samu.
e dua — Cicivaka yani e dua oqori vei Samu.
na kā — Cicivaka yani e dua na kā oqori vei Samu.

Raica e vale.

loma ni — Raica e loma ni vale.
e na dela ni tēveli — Raica e loma ni vale e na dela ni tēveli.
na tavako — Raica e loma ni vale e na dela ni tēveli na tavako.
kevakā ko — Kevakā o raica e loma ni vale e na dela ni tēveli na tavako.
kauta mai — Kevakā o raica e loma ni vale e na dela ni tēveli na tavako, kauta mai.
vei au — Kevakā o raica e loma ni vale e na dela ni tēveli na tavako, kauta mai vei au.

3. Variable Slot.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Kauta mai e dua oqori ki tuba.
ki rā	Kauta mai e dua oqori ki rā.
cicivaka	Cicivaka mai e dua oqori ki rā.
ki wai	Cicivaka mai e dua oqori ki wai.
ki kē	Cicivaka mai e dua oqori ki kē.
na moto	Cicivaka mai na moto oqori ki kē.
keyā	Cicivaka mai na moto oqori ki keyā.
yani	Cicivaka yani na moto oqori ki keyā.
oqō	Cicivaka yani na moto oqō ki keyā.
vei rau	Cicivaka yani na moto oqō vei rau.
na pākete tavako	Cicivaka yani na pākete tavako oqō vei rau.

3b.

Cue	Sentence
	Vaka-raica mada yani e loma ni vale na kī.
dela ni tēveli	Vaka-raica mada yani e dela ni tēveli na kī.
i lavo	Vaka-raica mada yani e dela ni tēveli na i lavo.
biuta	Biuta mada yani e dela ni tēveli na i lavo.
mai	Biuta mada mai e dela ni tēveli na i lavo.
kena vō	Biuta mada mai e dela ni tēveli na kena vō.
kē	Biuta mada mai e kē na kena vō.
solia	Solia mada mai e kē na kena vō.
ki liu	Solia mada mai ki liu na kena vō.
moto	Solia mada mai ki liu na moto.
yani	Solia mada yani ki liu na moto.

3c.

Cue	Sentence
	Biuta na cina e na ruku ni tēveli.
dela	Biuta na cina e na dela ni tēveli.
kōvate	Biuta na cina e na dela ni kōvate.
kaloko	Biuta na kaloko e na dela ni kōvate.
loma	Biuta na kaloko e na loma ni kōvate.
vale	Biuta na kaloko e na loma ni vale.
kato	Biuta na kaloko e na loma ni kato.
maroroya	Maroroya na kaloko e na loma ni kato.
tabua	Maroroya na tabua e na loma ni kato.
boto	Maroroya na tabua e na boto ni kato.
vunia	Vunia na tabua e na boto ni kato.

IV. Questions.

Question	Cue	Response
Me'u biuta e vei na nomu i yāyā?	e loma	Mo biuta e loma na noqu i yāyā.

E wāraki au tiko e vei o koya?	e tuba	E wāraki iko tiko e tuba.
E vei na noqu i yāyā?	'oyā	'Oyā na nomu i yāyā.
E vei na noqu mata iloilo?	oqō	Oqō na nomu mata iloilo.
Me'u tū e vei?	e liu	Mo tū e liu.
Na ika cava o vinakata?	oqori	Na ika oqori au vinakata.
Me'u biuta e vei?	e kē	Mo biuta e kē.
Na yasana cava me'u tukuna vuā me qara kina?	i liu	Tukuna vuā me qara i liu.
O ā biuta e vei na cina?	e ruku ni tēveli	Au ā biuta na cina e ruku ni tēveli.
E dabe tiko e vei o koya?	e muri	E dabe tiko e muri o koya.
Me'u lako i vei?	mai vei au	Lako mai vei au.
O ā biuta e vei na noqu kī?	e na dela ni vata	Au ā biuta na nomu kī e na dela ni vata.
E vei na noqu i viu?	oqō	Oqō na nomu i viu.
Me'u kauta ki vei na kā oqō?	ki cake	Kauta ki cake na kā oqori.
Me'u dabe e vei?	e rā	Dabe e rā.

V. Talanoa.

Na kacivi ni vonu

Rauta e lima sagavulu vaka-caca na māile ki na ceva kei Suva, e ciri koto kina na yanuyanu ko Kadavu. E na yanuyanu oqo e tiko kina na koro ko Namuana. Na koro ko Namuana e toka vōleka sara e bati ni wai. E daku ni koro oqō, e toka kina e dua na delana. Ni da tū e delana, e rawa ni da rai vakā ki na vualiku se ki na ceva.

E na delana gona oqō, rauta e dua na drau lima sagavulu ki na rua na drau na fiti mai dela ni wai, e ra dau kaciva kina na vonu o ira na marama ni Namuana. Ni ra sā dau soqo e delana oqō o ira na marama, era sā qai mai vucu koto yani. Ni da rai tū, era sā qai vude yadudua cake mai ki dela ni wai na vonu.

Na kacivi vaka-oqō ni vonu e dau caka tale gā e na koro ko Nacamaki e na yanuyanu ko Koro. Na yanuyanu ko Koro e koto ki na tokalau kei Viti Levu e na yatu Lomaiviti.

Questions.

1. Cavuta e dua na yanuyanu e dau kacivi kina na vonu.
2. E tiko e vei na yanuyanu ko Kadavu?
3. E tiko e vei na koro ko Nacamaki?
4. O cei e dau kaciva na vonu e na koro ko Namuana?
5. E vica na māile na yawa kei Kadavu mai Suva?
6. Na yatu yanuyanu cava e wili kina o Koro?

VI. Vocabulary.

bati	sharp edge, boarder; bati ni wai 'river bank or the sea coast'
cake	upwards, from above
cici-vaka	cici 'run'; trans. cicivaka 'run to or for'
cina-va	cina 'lamp or torch'; cinava 'find something with a torch'
daku	back of a person, or thing
dela	above, top or surface of anything
draiva	drive, driver (Engl.)
iloilo, i	glass, mirror; bilo iloilo 'drinking glass'; mata iloilo 'spectacles'
kato	basket, box, trunk, suitcase
keri	there (by the hearer)
kevakā	if
kī	key (Engl.)
Kadavu	island south of Viti Levu
kōvate	cupboard (Engl.)
maroroya	take care of, keep
Nacamaki	village name
Namuana	village name
ruku	space under a thing; it is used only with prepositions
rumu	room (Engl.)
tabua	the whale's tooth
tani	different of a place; elsewhere
tēveli	table (Engl.)
tokalau	east
toso	move; trans. tosoya 'move an object'; tosova 'move close to'
tū	as an auxiliary verb, tū implies standing in a place, being in the given condition
vaka-saqara	cook
vale ni lotu	church
vata	shelf, loft, platform
viu, i	umbrella
vō	left over
vonu	turtle
vualiku	north
vucu	chant
vude	come to the water's surface
vuni-a	vuni 'hide, conceal'; trans. vunia, vunitaka
yādudua	one at a time

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka vā ni lēsoni

(Questions--review)

I. Cava

Repetition.

Na cava vū ni nomu vulica na vosa Vaka-viti?
Na cava o dau cakava e na veisiga Tabu?
Na yanuyanu cava e tiko kina o Suva?
Na gunu cava na memu gunu vinaka duadua?
Na mataqali yaloyalo cava o vinakata?
Na gauna cava e na tekivu kina na vuli?
Vaka-cava o kilai koya vinaka?
O kilā vaka-cava ni'u tiko e kē?

Ib. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Na cava o ā <u>cakava</u>?
kana	Na cava o ā kania?
rai	Na cava o ā raica?
rawa	. . .
voli	
gunu	
soli	
wili	
vola	
vā-kau	
rogo	
	Na gauna cava o dau <u>yadra kina</u>?
lako kina ki moce	Na gauna cava o dau lako kina ki moce?
katalau kina	Na gauna cava o dau katalau kina?
lako kina ki vuli	. . .
vaka-sigalevu kina	
lesu mai kina ki vale	
vaka-yakavi kina	
vuli lēsoni kina	
teitei kina	
lako kina ki na mākete	
lako kina ki cakacaka	

II. Vei, vaka-evei

a. Repetition.

E vei beka na vale ni wai ni mate?
E tiko e vei na nomu vale?
E sā tiko e vei na tacimu?
O sā cakacaka tiko e vei nikua?
E kai vei o koya?
O ā kunea mai vei na kaloko oqori?
E vaka-evei na levu kei Suva?
E vaka-evei na dedē ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi?

IIb. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E vei na mākete?
positōvesi	E vei na positōvesi?
i rōrō ni waqavuka	E vei na i rōrō ni waqavuka?
baqe	
ōtela	
wavu	
sitēseni ni ovisa	
vale ni volavola ni-Kaunisela ni Merika	
vale ni kakaburaki	
vale ni yaloyalo	
	E vaka-evei na dedē ni nomu sā tiko voli e Suva?
vuka mai Suva ki Nadi	E vaka-evei na dedē ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi?
nomu tiko e kē	E vaka-evei na dedē ni nomu tiko e ke?
nomu cakacaka e na Matanitu	
nomu gade	
vula i ucauca	
nona tauvi mate	
cakacaka oqō	
nomu tarā na vale	
soko ki Labasa	
nomu na tiko mai keri	

IIc. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	E vaka-evei na i tovo ni soko mai Viti ki Hawaii?
totolo	E vaka-evei na totolo ni soko mai Viti ki Hawaii.
Suva	E vaka-evei na totolo ni soko mai Suva ki Hawaii?
vuka	E vaka-evei na totolo ni vuka mai Suva ki Hawaii?
vaka-cava	E vaka-cava na totolo ni vuka mai Suva ki Hawaii?
Honolulu	E vaka-cava na totolo ni vuka mai Suva ki Honolulu?
dedē	E vaka-cava na dedē ni vuka mai Suva ki Honolulu?
kē	E vaka-cava na dedē ni vuka mai kē ki Honolulu?
lako	E vaka-cava na dedē ni lako mai kē ki Honolulu?
o kilā	O kilā na dedē ni lako mai kē ki Honolulu?
keyā	O kilā na dedē ni lako mai kē ki keyā?

III. Vica

a. Repetition.

E vica na vosa o kilā?
E vica na tĪtobu ni uciwai oqō?
O sā yabaki vica?
E vica e rawa ni lako ni mataka?
E lewe vica vei kemuni e rawa ni vukei au?
Sā vica beka na kaloko?
Na i kā vica ni siga nikua?
E vica na levu ni yanuyanu taucoko mai Viti?

IIIb. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E vica na kemu balavu?
nomu yabaki	E vica na nomu yabaki?
i sau ni i tui ika oqō?	E vica na i sau ni i tui ika oqō?
tĪtobu ni uciwai oqō?	. . .
i vodovodo ni basi ki Suva	

lewe ni koro oqō?
dedē ni vuka ki Labasa
  mai Nadi
dedē ni soko mai Suva
  ki Lautoka
dedē ni nomu tiko e kē
kena yawa mai Nadi ki
  Okaladi
balavu ni nomu boto

IIIc. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	E vica na i lavo e dodonu me'u solia vei iko?
mai vuā	E vica na i lavo e dodonu me'u solia mai vuā?
taura	E vica na i lavo e dodonu me'u taura mai vuā?
na ika	E vica na ika e dodonu me'u taura mai vuā?
mo	E vica na ika e dodonu mo taura mai vuā?
rawa	E vica na ika e rawa mo taura mai vuā?
ni o	E vica na ika e rawa ni o taura mai vuā?
vei ratou	E vica na ika e rawa ni o taura mai vei ratou?
volia	E vica na ika e rawa ni o volia mai vei ratou?
na dalo	E vica na dalo e rawa ni o volia mai vei ratou?
levu	E levu na dalo e rawa ni o volia mai vei ratou?

IV. Cei

a. Repetition.

Na vale nei cei oqō?
Na gunu mei cei oqō?
Na jāina kei cei?
O cei e gone duadua vei kemudou?
O rogoca vei cei na i tukutuku oqō?
O cei sā vaka-dōnuya na nomu lako?
O cei beka e kilā na vale nei Jone?
O cei soti e na qito ni mataka?

IVb. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	O cei na nona vale oqō?
gunu	O cei na mena gunu oqō?
jāina	O cei na kena jāina oqō?
yaqona	. . .
luvena	
waqa	
dalo	
kolī	
tavioka	
tamana	
wai ni moli	
tavioka	
	O cei e ā tarā na nomu vale?
kauta mai oqō ki kē	O cei e ā kauta mai oqō ki kē?
vaka-vulici iko e na vosa Vaka-viti	O cei e ā vaka-vulici iko e na vosa Vaka-viti?
talai iko ki na sitoa	. . .
solia vei iko na kā oqō	
mai raici iko	
tarogi iko	
vā-kauta mai vei iko	
vaka-raitaka vei iko	
lesu mai Suva nikua	
lako ki Suva nikua	

IIIc. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	O cei me'u kauta vua na i oloolo oqō?
oqori	O cei me'u kauta vua na i oloolo oqori?
i vola	O cei me'u kauta vua na i vola oqori?
oyā	O cei me'u kauta vua na i vola oyā?
kina	O cei me'u kauta kina na i vola oyā?
e vei	E vei me'u kauta kina na i vola oyā?
oqō	E vei me'u kauta kina na i vola oqō?

biuta	E vei me'u biuta kina na i vola oqō?
kato	E vei me'u biuta kina na kato oqō?
ki vei	Ki vei me'u biuta kina na kato oqō?

V. Naica

a. Repetition.

E naica o lako kina?
E naica na nomu siga ni sucu?
E naica o ā raici koya kina?
E naica na i ka ono ni siga?
E naica datou na lako kina ki siwa?
E naica me'u na raici vuniwai tale kina?
E naica o na tiko kina mai Suva?
E naica sa na oti kina na nomu cakacaka?

Vb. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	E naica e na tēkivu kina na vuli?
caka kina na bose	E naica e na caka kina na bose?
oti kina na nomu gādē	E naica e na oti kina na nomu gādē?
dola kina na nomu vale ni volavola vou	
yaco mai kina na waqa	
tara oti kina na vale	
caka kina na nomu vaka-mau	
tēkivu kina na vula i ucauca	
vuka kina ki Niu Siladi o Samu	
caka kina na veidigidigī	
dola kina na bose	

Vc. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	E naica e sā dodonu me oti kina na waqa oqo?
vale	E naica e sā dodonu me oti kina na vale oqō?

rawa	E naica e sā rawa me oti kina na vale oqō?
ni na	E naica e sā rawa ni na oti kina na vale oqō?
oya	E naica e sā rawa ni na oti kina na vale oyā?
vaka-yagataki	E naica e sā rawa ni na vaka-yagataki kina na vale oyā?
vale ni volavola	E naica e sā rawa ni na vaka-yagataki kina na vale ni volavola oyā?
e na siga cava	E na siga cava e sā rawa ni na vaka-yagataki kina na vale ni volavola oyā?
vou	E na siga cava e sā rawa ni na vaka-yagataki kina na vale ni volavola vou?
dola	E na siga cava e sā rawa ni na dola kina na vale ni volavola vou?
tukuni	E na siga cava e sā tukuni ni na dola kina na vale ni vola-vola vou?

VI. Question intonation.

The following are given first with statement intonation:

a.

E sega ni rauta oqori.
O sā sega ni lako.
O bula vinaka.
E rawa ni o vaka-totolo mai.
E lako ki Lautoka o koya.
E tiko e ke o Tīmoci.
O kilai koya.
O sā lesu mai.
E rawa ni'u vodo yani.
E levu na uca mai Nadi.

VIb. With question intonation.

VIc. Given the sentence with the statement intonation, produce it with a question intonation.

VII. Questions and Answers

a. Answer the question, using the cue

Questions	Cues	Answers
1. E vaka-i-cili tiko e vei na nomu vūlagi?	ōtela oqori	E vaka-i-cili tiko na noqu vūlagi e na ōtela oqori.
2. E vica e rawa ni vodo e na waqa oqō?	e ruasagavulu kā tolu	E ruasagavulu kā tolu e rawa ni vodo e na waqa oqō.
3. E naica au na raici iko tale kina?	e na bogirua	O na raici au tale e na bogirua.
4. Na gauna cava e na oti kina na vula i ucauca?	e na vula o Māti	E na oti na vula i ucauca e na vula o Māti.
5. E vei o ni dau siwa kina?	e na uciwai oqo	. . . . .
6. E vaka-evei na levu ni tamata e tiko e Suva?	limasagavulu na udolu	
7. E vica beka na i sau ni dalo oqō?	lima na silini dua na i vesu	
8. O cei drau ā lako vata ki Suva?	luvequ	
9. E naica drau na lesu kina mai Suva?	tini ka ciwa ni Okotova	
10. Na cava o vinakata vaka-levu, na dalo se na tavioka?	na tavioka	
11. E vei beka au rawa ni voli tavako kina?	na sitoa oyā	
12. E vica e rawa ni o kauta mai?	ruasagavulu	
13. Na boto nei cei e vaka-yagataka tiko o Viliame?	ni koro	
14. E naica me'u na raici vuniwai tale kina?	vitu na siga mai nikua	
15. E na siga cava o ā yaco mai kina ki Nadi?	ka ciwa ni Okosita	
16. O ā volia mai vei na nomu sote?	Lautoka	
17. E vaka-evei na dedē ni nomu vulica na vosa vaka-viti?	ono na vula	
18. E na vica na kaloko dou na lako kina?	veimāmā ni tolu	
19. E naica drau a yaco mai kina ki Nadi?	bogirua	

VIIb. Form possible questions for the following answers.

Cue	Response
1. Au dau lako ki moce e na tini na kaloko.	Na gauna cava o dau moce kina?
2. Au kilā e tolu na mataqali vosa.	E vica na mataqali vosa o kilā?
3. Au a yaco mai e na siga Vukelulu ni mācawa sa oti.	. . .
4. E rauta e tini ka ono na maile mai Nadi ki Lautoka.	
5. E tiko e bati ni uciwai na noqu vale.	
6. E kai Ositerelia o koya.	
7. Sā lima na yabaki na dede ni noqu tiko e Suva.	
8. E soko vaka-dua na waqa e na vei-mācawa mai Viti ki Hawaii	
9. E lima na silini dua na i vesu dalo.	
10. E walu na silini sisiveni na i vodo-vodo ni basi ki Suva.	
11. E lewe tini e rawa ni lako ni mataka.	
12. Nikua na i ka tini ka vā ni Tiseba.	
13. Oqori na jāina kei Timoci.	
14. O Samu na i liuliu ni tabana oqō.	
15. E levu cake o Lautoka mai vei Nausori.	
16. Keirau ā lako vata kei luvequ ki Suva.	
17. Au ā solia vei turaga ni koro na nomu i sele.	
18. Au na lako e na mācawa mai oqo.	
19. Daru na mai sota tale e na vula ka tū mai e kē.	
20. Na noqu siga ni sucu na i ka lima ni Jiune.	

21. Au ā yaco mai e na siga Mōnite ni mācawa sā oti.
22. Oyā o Viliame.

XIIa. Translate into English.

1. Na cava na vū ni nomu vulica na vosa Vaka-viti?
2. Na yanuyanu cava e tiko kina ko Suva?
3. Evei beka na nona vale?
4. E kai vei o koya?
5. O sā yabaki vica?
6. Sā vica beka na kaloko?
7. E naica sā na oti kina na nomu cakacaka?
8. E naica e na yaco mai kina na waqa?
9. E ā tauvi mate vaka-cava o koya?
10. E vaka-evei na dedē ni nomu na tiko e kē?

b. Translate into Fijian.

1. What is the English word for vale?
2. What's that?
3. Where can I buy some cigarettes?
4. Where have you been?
5. How much is this string of fish?
6. How many kids do you have?
7. When will you return?
8. When is your birthday?
9. How did he go?
10. How shall I cook your fish?

XIII. Vocabulary.

baqe	bank (Engl.)
basi	bus (Engl.)
bogirua	two nights before
Jiune	June (Engl.)
kakabu..ki	as in vale ni kakaburaki 'broadcasting house'
Kaunisela	Consul (Engl.)
Matanitū	government
Okaladi	Auckland
Okosita	August (Engl.)
Okotova	October
oloolo, i	a parcel, a wrapping
Ositerelia	Australia
ōtela	hotel (Engl.)
ovisa	officer, policeman (Engl.)
rōrō, i	(1) roost, perch (2) a landing ground
Siga Tabu	Sunday
silini	shilling (Engl.)
sisiveni	sixpence (Engl.)
sitēseni	station (Engl.)
taba	branch

tĪtobu	deep (of water), profound (of thought)
tovo, i	custom, manner, habit, disposition, quality, character
tui, i	string of
tukutuku, i	report, news, message
vaka-dōnuya	approve
vaka-i-cili	accomodated
vaka-vulica	teach a person something
vale ni volavola	office
veidigidigī	election, ballot
vodovodo, i	fare for traveling
vuka-ca	vuka 'to fly'; trans. vukaca 'fly over'
vūlagi	visitor
waqavuka	airplane
wavu	wharf, bridge (Engl.)

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka lima ni lēsoni

(Tū, tiko; pronouns and agreement in number; directionals.)

I. Dialogue

A:	Na cava o sā cakava tiko?[1]	What are you doing?
B:	Sega, au tū gā e vale.	Nothing. I'm just at home.
A:	O se nanuma tiko na nodatou veinaki?	Do you still remember what we agreed to do?
B:	Io. E datou na lako e na vica na kaloko?	Yes. What time are we leaving?
A:	O iko, o Timoci vata kei au, datou na biuta e kē e na ciwa.	You, Timoci, and I will leave here at nine.
B:	Vaka-cava o Saimone?	What about Saimone?
A:	O koya e sa tū mai Rā, e dodonu me na lako cake mai nikua.	He's still in Ra, but he should be coming back today.
B:	E datou na lako e wai se e vanua?	Are we going by sea or by land?
A:	O kedatou na liu e datou na muri e vanua. E cā na soko oqō ni liwa tiko na vualiku.	Three of us who are going first will go by land. It's not very good to sail, since the north wind is blowing.
B:	Sā vinaka.	All right.

---

1. When tiko occurs after a verbal base, it operates like a function word. Here, it is a progressive. As a base, it means 'stay, reside'. Tu as a base means 'stand'. The distinction between tiko and tū is not clear-cut, but the former is usually more explicit as to location.

II. Repetition.

a. Tū and tiko as a base.

Tū mada.	Stand. (now, for the time being, once)
Tiko mada.	Stay. (excuse me, see you later)
Tū e kē.	Stand here.
Tiko e kē.	Stay here.
Tū vaka-dua kua ni yavala.	Stop, don't move.
Tiko vaka-dua, kua ni veilakoyaki.	Stay here, don't go about.
O tū e vei mai Honolulu?	Whereabouts in Honolulu are you?
O tiko e vei mai Honolulu?	Where are you in Honolulu? (more exactly) at what place?
Tū vaka-tagane.	Stand up like a man.
Tiko vaka-tagane.	Said when all the women in the family are out and the men have to substitute to do the duties.

IIb. Tū and tiko after the base.

E lako tū ki Lautoka o koya.	He went to Lautoka (but hasn't returned).
E na lako tiko ki Lautoka o koya.	He will be going to Lautoka.
Au na lako tale tū gā o au.	I'll be going along too (just to accompany the group with no assignment to do).
Au na lako tale tiko gā o au.	I'll be going along (to help with the mission of the trip).
Au na solia tū vei iko na noqu waqa.	I'll give you my boat (to look after).
Au na solia tiko vei iko na noqu waqa.	I'll be giving you my boat (to look after).
Na cava o a cakava tū e nanoa?	What did you do yesterday? (Asked with doubt that he was really doing anything.)
Na cava o a cakava tiko e nanoa?	What were you doing yesterday? (Definitely asking what he was doing.)

Sa ua levu tū. Sa ua levu tiko.	It is high tide. The tide is rising.
E sega tū vei au na i lavo.	I don't have any money.
E sega tiko vei au na i lavo.	I don't have any money at the moment.
Na cava o vaka-raica tū oqori.	What are you staring at?
Na cava o vaka-raica tiko oqori.	What are you looking at?

III. Substitution. Change the pronoun as the subject changes.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Na gone oqō, e a tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula o Mē.
e lewe rua na gone oqō	E lewe rua na gone oqō, e rau a tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula o Mē.
e lewe tini na gone oqō	E lewe tini na gone oqō, era a tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula o Mē.
e lewe tolu na gone oyā	E lewe tolu na gone oyā, eratou a tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula o Mē.
o iko vata kei au	O kedaru, edaru a tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula o Mē.
o iko vata kei tacimu	O kemudrau kei tacimu, edrau a tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula o Mē.
o Samu, o Jone kei Tīmoci	O ratou o Samu, o Jone kei Tīmoci, eratou a tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula o Mē.

IIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	Au na lako tale tiko gā o au.
kei Sala	O keirau kei Sala, e keirau na lako tale tiko gā.
kei iko	O kedatou kei Sala, e datou na lako tale tiko gā.
o iko kei Sala	O kemudrau kei Sala, e drau na lako tale tiko gā.

o Sala kei Mere	O rau o Sala kei Mere, erau na lako tale tiko gā.
vata kei au	O keitou vata kei rau o Sala kei Mere, e keitou na lako tale tiko gā.
o ira na lewe ni koro	O ira na lewe ni koro, era na lako tale tiko gā.

IIIc. Respond with the proper pronouns.

Cue	Sentence
	---na solia tū vei -- na -- waqa.
o au -- vei koya	Au na solia tū vei koya na noqu waqa.
vata kei iko --- vei koya	Edaru na solia tū vei koya na nodaru waqa.
o kemudou --- vei koya	O dou na solia tū vei koya na nomudou waqa.
vata kei rau o Tomu kei Saimone --- vei koya	Onī na solia tū vei koya na nomunī waqa.
o Samu kei Tīmoci --- vei au	Erau na solia tū vei au na nodrau waqa o Samu kei Tīmoci.
vata kei Viliame --- vei au	Eratou na solia tū vei au na nodratou waqa o ratou o Samu, o Tīmoci kei Viliame.
vata kei au --- vei iko	E keitou (or, e keimami) na solia tū vei iko na neitou (or, neimami) waqa.

IV. Repetition: cake and sobu.

Kauta sobu mai ki wai.	Bring it down to the water.
Kauta sobu mai e wai.	Bring it over by sea or by boat.
Vā-kauta sobu mai ki waqa.	Send it down to the boat.
Vā-kauta sobu mai e waqa.	Send it over by boat.
Lako sobu mai ki bāravi.	Come down to the coast.
Lako sobu mai e bāravi.	Come down by the coast.
Kauta cake mai ki na uciwai.	Bring it up to the river.
Kauta cake mai e uciwai.	Bring it up the river.
Vā-kauta cake ki waqa.	Send it up to the boat.
Vā-kauta cake e waqa.	Send it up by boat.
Lako cake mai ki Bāravi.	Come up to Bāravi (place name).
Lako cake mai e bāravi.	Come up by coast.

V. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	Ni o lesu mai e na yakavi kauta cake mai na noqu sote.

sigalevu	Ni o lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta cake mai na noqu sote.
ke	Ke o lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta cake mai na noqu sote.
sobu	Ke o lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta sobu mai na noqu sote.
i vāvā	Ke o lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta sobu mai na noqu i vāvā.
drau	Ke drau lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta sobu mai na noqu i vāvā.
ni mataka	Ke drau lesu mai ni mataka kauta sobu mai na noqu i vāvā.
lako	Ke drau lako mai ni mataka kauta sobu mai na noqu i vāvā.

VI. Repetition wai and vanua.

a. wai

E lako ki wai o koya.	He is out fishing.
Lako ki wai.	Go into the water.
Lako mai ki wai.	Come into the water.
Lako e wai.	Go by water or sea.
Na nona koro e tiko e wai.	His village is by the sea.

VIb. vanua

E lako i vanua o koya.	He is gone inland.
Lako ki vanua.	Go ashore. Get out of the water.
Lako mai ki vanua.	Come to the shore. Come out of the water.
Lako e vanua.	Go by land.
Na nona koro e tiko e vanua.	His village is inland.

VII. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	E na rawarawa kevaka o drau muri e wai.
totolo	E na totolo kevaka o drau muri e wai.
soko	E na totolo kevaka o drau soko e wai.
dou	E na totolo kevaka o dou soko e wai.
ni	E na totolo ni o dou soko e wai.
lako	E na totolo ni o dou lako e wai.

vinaka	E na vinaka ni o dou lako e wai.
vanua	E na vinaka ni o dou lako e vanua.
ke	E na vinaka ke o dou lako e vanua.
drēdrē	E na drēdrē ke o dou lako e vanua.
taubale	E na drēdrē ke o dou taubale e vanua.

VIII. Repetition. I matau, i mawī

Draiva e na yasana i matau.	Drive on the right hand side.
E vei na yasana i matau?	Where is the right hand side?
Na nona vale e tiko e na yasana i matau.	His house is on the right.
Ni sa sivi na wavu gole e na yasana i matau.	When you pass the bridge turn to the right.
E mavoa vaka-cava na ligamu i matau?	How was your right hand hurt?
Draiva e na yasana i mawī.	Drive on the left hand side.
E vei na yasana i mawī?	Where is the left hand side?
Na nona vale e tiko e na yasana i mawī.	His house is on the left.
Ni sa sivi na wavu gole i na i mawī.	When you pass the bridge turn to the left.
E mavoa vaka-cava na ligamu i mawī?	How was your left hand hurt?

IX. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	Ni o sivia na wavu gole ki na i matau.
donuya	Ni o donuya na wavu gole ki na i matau.
koro	Ni o donuya na koro gole ki na i matau.
lako	Ni o donuya na koro lako ki na i matau.
i mawī	Ni donuya na koro lako ki na i mawī.
yacova	Ni o yacova na koro lako ki na i mawī.
drau	Ni drau yacova na koro lako ki na i mawī.
e	Ni drau yacova na koro lako e na i mawī.
muri	Ni drau yacova na koro muri e na i mawī.

uciwai	Ni drau yaceva na uciwai muri e na i mawi.
kosova	Ni drau kosova na uciwai muri e na i mawi.

X. Repetition. Vualiku, ceva, tokalau, and rā

a.

O Rotuma e koto e na vualiku kei Vanua Levu.	Rotuma lies to the north of Vanua Levu.
Mo rai ki na vualiku.	Look toward the north.
E dau cagi katakata na cagi vualiku.	The wind that blows from the north is usually hot.
Datou waraka me liwa na vualiku tou qai lako.	Let's wait till the north wind blows then we go.
E gauna vinaka ni siwa ke liwa na vualiku.	It is a good time for fishing if the north wind blows.

Xb.

O Vanua Levu e koto e na ceva kei Rotuma.	Vanua Levu lies to the south of Rotuma.
Mo rai ki na ceva.	Look toward the south.
E dau cagi batabatā na cagi e liwa mai na ceva.	The wind that blows from the south is usually cold.
Datou waraka me liwa na mata ni cagi na ceva tou qai lako.	Let's wait till the wouth wind blows then we go.
E gauna vinaka ni siwa ke liwa na ceva.	It is a good time for fishing if the south wind blows.

Xc.

E cabe na mata ni siga mai na tokalau.	The sun rises from the east.
Era tukuna na qase ni cagi bulabula na cagi tokalau.	The old people say that the east wind is a healthy wind.
Ki na tokalau kei Viti e koto kina na yanuyanu ko Toga.	To the east of Fiji lies the island of Tonga.
Waraka me liwa na cagi tokalau tou qai soko.	Wait till the east wind blows then we sail.
Vā-golea na waqa me donuya na mata ni cagi na tokalau.	Steer the boat toward the east.

Xd.

E dromu na mata ni siga ki na rā.	The sun sets to the west.
Era tukuna na qase ni cagi ni tauvi mate na cagi i rā.	The old people say that the westerly wind brings sickness.
Ki na rā kei Viti e ciri koto kina na yanu-yanu ko Niu Kaletōnia.	To the west of Fiji is situated the island of New Caledonia.
Waraka me liwa na cagi i rā tou qai lako.	Wait till the westerlies blows then we go.
Vā-golea na waqa me donuya na mata ni cagi i rā.	Steer the boat toward the west.

XI. Variable slot.

Cue	Sentence
	Sokotaka vakadodonu na waqa ki na tokalau.
cake	Sokotaka cake na waqa ki na tokalau.
ceva	Sokotaka cake na waqa ki na ceva.
vā-golea	Vā-golea cake na waqa ki na ceva.
boto	Vā-golea cake na boto ki na ceva.
yani	Vā-golea yani na boto ki na ceva.
vaka-dodonutaka	Vaka-dodonutaka yani na boto ki na ceva.
cagi i rā	Vaka-dodonutaka yani na boto ki na cagi i rā.
sobu	Vaka-dodonutaka sobu na boto ki na cagi i rā.
vualiku	Vaka-dodonutaka sobu na boto ki na vualiku.
tiko	Vaka-dodonutaka tiko na boto ki na vualiku.

XII. Questions.

Question	Cue	Response
Me'u kelea e vei na waqa?	e cake e keyā	Kelea toka e cake e keyā na waqa.
Me datou lako i vei?	sobu	Datou lako sobu.
E tiko e vei na nona koro?	e wai	E tiko e wai na nona koro.
O lako i vei oqori?	i vanua	Au lako i vanua.
Me'u muri e vei?	na i matau	Muri e na i matau.

E tiko e vei na nona vale?	na i mawī	E tiko e na i mawī na nona vale.
Na cagi cava e liwa tiko oqō?	vualiku	E liwa tiko oqō na vualiku.
Me'u vā-golea i vei na waqa?	tokalau	Vā-golea na waqa i na tokalau.
E tiko e vei o Nadi?	rā kei Viti Levu	O Nadi e tiko e na rā kei Viti Levu.
Na cagi cava e dau cagi batabatā?	ceva	Na ceva e dau cagi batabatā.
Me'u lako i vei?	cake	Lako cake mai.
Me'u biuta e vei?	sobu	Biuta sobu mai.
E vei na kī?	cake	Na kī e tiko e cake.
Me'u dabe e vei?	rā	Dabe e rā.
Na cagi cava e liwa tiko oqō?	cagi i rā	Na cagi i rā e liwa tiko oqō.

XIII. Talanoa.

Na lawa me baleta na qoli.

Me yacova mai na yabaki 1961, e ā sega tū ni dau vaka-laiseni na qoli. E ā qai buli e dua na kena lawa. Na lawa oqō e ā vaka-roti kina na veitamata yādua ka vinakata me qoli me tiko vuā e dua na kena laiseni. E ā tekivū vā-kaukauwataki na lawa oqō e na wai kei na bāravi ka tiko tikiva na Yasana ko Rewa, Naitāsiri, Namosi, Sērua kei na dua na tikī Tailevu kei Lomaiviti. Era ā vaka-roti na dau qoli me ra volā na nodra i vola ni kerekere ki vuā na Talai Veivuke ka qarava na i wasewase ka ratou wili kina na veiyasana sā cavuti oti tū e cake. E na i vola ni kerekere yādua, me vaka-macalataki kina na wai se na bāravi ka vinakati me caka kina na qoli. E ā vaka-bībītaki tiko na vaka-laisenitaki ni qoli ki vei ira na dau qoli me volitaki, ka na cala, vaka-lawa kina na tamata e sega ni vaka-muria.

Questions and Answers

1. Na yabaki cava e ā tekivū vā-kaukauwataki kina na lawa ni qoli?
   Na yabaki 1961.

2. Na cava na i naki ni lawa oqō?
   Na i naki ni lawa oqō me ra vaka-laiseni kina na tamata dau qoli.

3. O ira na mataqali tamata cava e vaka-bibitaki vei ira na lawa oqō?
   E vaka-bibitaki na lawa oqō ki vei ira ka ra dau qoli me volitaki.

4. Cavuta e rua na yasana ka tekivū kina na vā-kaukauwataki ni lawa ni qoli.
   Na Yasana ko Rewa kei Naitāsiri.

5. Na cava e na yaco vua na tamata e sega ni vaka-muria na lawa oqō?
   Na tamata e sega ni vaka-muria na lawa oqo sā na cala vaka-lawa.

IX. Vocabulary.

cabe	go up a steep place, go ashore from fishing or bathing
cagi	wind, air, atmosphere na cagi i rā 'the west wind, west'
dromu	sink under water or below the horizon, set (of the sun or moon)
gole	turn the head; trans. goleva
koso	go through, cross, intersect; trans. kosova
laiseni	license (Engl.); vaka-laiseni 'licensed to'; vaka-laisenitaka caus.
lawa	fishing net
lewe	(1) numeral particle, preceding numbers indicating people; lewe ono 'six people' (2) as in lewe ni koro 'villagers'
liwa	blow, of the wind; trans. liwava 'blow on or against'
matau, i	right side
mawi, i	left side
naki, i	purpose, intention
Talai Veivuke	Commissioner
vaka-bibitaka	emphasize
vaka-dodonutaka	rectify
vaka-dua	once
vaka-lawa	legal
vaka-macalataka	explain
vaka-roti	advised, instructed
vaka-tagane	like a man, belonging to a male
vā-kaukauwataka	harden, strengthen, reinforce
veilakoyaki	move about freely
veinaki	mutually agree to do
veitamata	as in veitamata yādua 'each and every person'
yāvala	active, industrious

Place Names

Naitāsiri
Namosi
Niu Kaletōnia
Rā
Rotuma
Sērua
Tailevu

FIJIAN

Ā i ka tini ka ono ni lēsoni

(Rui, ya, kei)

I. Dialogue. (rui)

A:	Na cava o sā rui[1] dedē kina?	Why are you so late?
B:	E ā rui levu dina na noqu osooso.	I was really very busy.
A:	Sa qai rui levu tiko gā na nomu osooso e na gauna oqō.	You're getting more and more busy these days.
B:	Keitou sā rui lewe lailai ka lailai tale gā na gauna me keitou cakava kina na neitou cakacaka.	There are not many of us, and we have very little time to do our work.

II. Repetition.

E keitou ā sega ni yaco mai e nanoa ni sā rui balavu na gaunisala.	We didn't arrive yesterday because the road is very long.
E sā rui dau draiva vaka-totolo o koya.	He usually/always drives fast.
E sā rui qai qase gā o koya.	He is now much older.
O sā mani rui dau gunu vaka-levu o iko.	After all, you're really drinking too much.
Mo kākua ni rui laki dedē mai keyā.	You mustn't be there too long.
E sā rui batabatā dina na draki.	The weather is really very cold.

Note

1. Note that if rui is considered a modifier, its position with respect to the base is different fro most other modifiers. Rui precedes rather than follows the base.

III. Substitution.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Au sā rui via moce vaka-levu.
oca	Au sā rui oca vaka-levu.
kana	Au sā rui kana vaka-levu.
o	O sā rui kana vaka-levu.
vaka-lailai	O sā rui kana vaka-lailai.
solia	O sā rui solia vaka-lailai.
o drau	O drau sā rui solia vaka-lailai.
vaka-totolo	O drau sā rui solia vaka-totolo.
taura	O drau sā rui taura vaka-totolo.
were	O drau sā rui were vaka-totolo.

IIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	E dodonu me datou vaka-cegu mada ni sā rui katakata na siga.
vinaka	E vinaka me datou vaka-cegu mada ni sā rui katakata na siga.
wāwā	E vinaka me datou wāwā mada ni sā rui katakata na siga.
butobutō na bogi	E vinaka me datou wāwā mada ni sā rui butobutō na bogi.
moce	E vinaka me datou moce mada ni sā rui butobutō na bogi.
e kē	E vinaka me datou moce e kē ni sā rui butobutō na bogi.
o drau	E vinaka mo drau moce e kē ni sā rui butobutō na bogi.
au nanuma	Au nanuma mo drau moce e kē ni sā rui butobutō na bogi.
totolo na karobo	Au nanuma mo drau moce e kē ni sā rui totolo na karobo.
sā lako	Au nanuma mo drau sā lako ni sā rui totolo na karobo.

IIIc.

Cue	Sentence
	Sā rui levu sara gā na nona osooso.

dina gā	Sā rui levu dina gā na nona osooso.
kerekere	Sā rui levu dina gā na nona kerekere.
nodratou	Sā rui levu dina gā na nodratou kerekere.
wale gā	Sā rui levu wale gā na nodratou kerekere.
vosa	Sā rui levu wale gā na nodratou vosa.
e	E rui levu wale gā na nodratou vosa.
nomudrau	E rui levu wale gā na nomudrau vosa.
tiko gā	E rui levu tiko gā na nomudrau vosa.
ulubale	E rui levu tiko gā na nomudrau ulubale.
nomu	E rui levu tiko gā na nomu ulubale.

IIId.

Cue	Sentence
	E sā rui yawa sara gā na nona koro.
vale	E sā rui yawa sara gā na nona vale.
vinaka	E sā rui vinaka sara gā na nona vale.
nomu	E sā rui vinaka sara gā na nomu vale.
dina	E sā rui vinaka dina na nomu vale.
motokā	E sā rui vinaka dina na nomu motokā.
totolo	E sā rui totolo dina na nomu motokā.
sara	E sā rui totolo sara na nomu motokā.
cici	E sā rui totolo sara na nomu cici.
berabera	E sā rui berabera sara na nomu cici.
waqa	E sā rui berabera sara na nomu waqa.

IV. Expansion.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Sā oca o koya.
vaka-levu	Sā oca vaka-levu o koya.
rui	Sā rui oca vaka-levu o koya.
sara	Sā rui oca sara vaka-levu o koya.
gā	Sā rui oca sara gā vaka-levu o koya.

IVb.

Cue	Sentence
	E balavu na gaunisala.
rui	E rui balavu na gaunisala.
sā	E sā rui balavu na gaunisala.
dina	E sā rui balavu dina na gaunisala.
bau	E sā rui bau balavu dina na gaunisala.

IVc.

Cue	Sentence
	E tau na uca.
vaka-levu	E tau vaka-levu na uca.
rui	E rui tau vaka-levu na uca.
dau	E rui dau tau vaka-levu na uca.
sā	E sā rui dau tau vaka-levu na uca.
mani	E sā mani rui dau tau vaka-levu na uca.
gā	E sā mani rui dau tau vaka-levu gā na uca.

V. Variable slot.

Cue	Response
	Me datou cegu mada ni sā rui levu sara gā na uca.
mani	Me datou cegu mada ni sā mani rui levu na uca.
wāwā	Me datou wāwā mada ni sā mani rui levu na uca.
dau	Me datou wāwā mada ni sā rui dau levu na uca.
qai	Me datou wāwā mada ni sā qai rui levu na uca.
da	Me da wāwā mada ni sā qai rui levu na uca.
via	Me da wāwā mada ni sā rui via levu na uca.
cagi	Me da wāwā mada ni sā rui via levu na cagi.
dina	Me da wāwā mada ni sā rui levu dina na cagi.

VI. Questions and answers: Respond with rui.

E osooso o koya?	Io, e rui osooso o koya.
E sā osooso o koya?	Io, e sā rui osooso o koya.
E dau gunu vaka-levu?	Io, e sā rui dau gunu vaka-levu o koya.
O via gunu vaka-levu?	Io, au rui via gunu vaka-levu.
O via lako ki Suva?	Io, au rui via lako ki Suva.
O sā qai mamau?	Io, au sā qai rui mamau vaka-levu.
O drau mani berata na waqa?	Io, keirau sā mani rui berata na waqa.
O dou na la'ki dedē?	Io, keitou na rui la'ki dedē.
E bau totolo na waqa oqō?	Io, sā rui totolo dina.
Sa baci cudru o koya?	Io, e sā rui baci cudru vaka-levu o koya.

VII. Dialogue. (yā)[1]

A:	E vaka-evei na dedē ni cici ni basi mai Suva ki Nausori?	How long does it take a bus to run from Suva to Nausori?

1. Yā 'each, every' occurs before numerals.

B:	E rauta e yātolu sagavulu na na miniti.	It takes about thirty minutes a trip.
A:	E yāvica na i vodo-vodo?	How much is the fare?
B:	E tauyādua na silini sisiveni.	It costs one shilling and six pence.

VIII. Repetition.

E yālima na silini dua na i vesu dalo.	It is five shillings for a bundle of taro.
E dua na i vesu dalo e tiko kina e tauyāvitu na dalo.	In each bundle of taro there are seven taro.
E yālima sagavulu na ose e tiko e na dua na loma ni bai.	There are fifty horses in each pen.
E na veiloma ni bai yādua oqō e tiko kina e tauyālima sagavulu na ose.	In each of these pens there are fifty horses.
Mo vaka-tawana e tini na qāloni na benisini e na veiyādua na drau na māile.	Put in ten gallons of gas every hundred miles.
E na veiyādua na drau na māile, mo vaka-tawana e yatini na qāloni.	At every hundred miles, put in ten gallons.
E dua na tamata e taukena e yātini ka lima na vū ni niu.	One person owns fifteen coconut trees.
Na veitamata yādua e taukena e tauyātini ka lima na vū ni niu.	Each and every person owns fifteen coconut trees.

IX. Expansion.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Kauta mai e yālima.
na niu	Kauta mai e yālima na niu.
na gone yādua me	Na gone yādua me kauta mai e yālima na niu.

na	Na gone yādua me na kauta mai e yālima na niu.
tau-	Na gone yādua me na kauta mai e tauyālima na niu.
vei-	Na veigone yādua me na kauta mai e tauyālima na niu.
e tiko e kē	Na veigone yādua e tiko e kē me na kauta mai e tauyālima na niu.
ni mataka	Na veigone yādua e tiko e kē me na kauta mai e tauyālima na niu ni mataka.

IXb.

Cue	Sentence
	Me vodo e lima na tamata.
e na dua na motokā	Me vodo e lima na tamata e na dua na motokā.
yā-	Me vodo e yālima na tamata e na dua na motokā.
kina	E na dua na motokā me vodo kina e yālima na tamata.
e dodonu	E na dua na motokā e dodonu me vodo kina e yālima na tamata.
tau-	E na dua na motokā e dodonu me vodo kina e tauyālima na tamata.
yā- (-na common article)	E na motokā yādua e dodonu me vodo kina e tauyālima na tamata.
vei-	E na veimotokā yādua e dodonu me vodo kina e tauyālima na tamata.
na (future tense)	E na veimotokā yādua e dodonu me na vodo kina e tauyālima na tamata.

X. Variable slot.

Cue	Response
	Na veiloma ni bai yādua oqo e tiko kina e yātolu sagavulu na bulumakau.
lima	Na veiloma ni bai yādua oqō e tiko kina e yālima na bulumakau.

tamata	Na veiloma ni bai yādua oqō e tiko kina e yālima na tamata.
motokā	Na veimotokā yādua oqō e tiko kina e yālima na tamata.
vodo	Na veimotokā yādua oqō e vodo kina e yālima na tamata.
waqa	Na veiwaqa yādua oqō e vodo kina e yālima na tamata.
ose	Na veiwaqa yādua oqō e vodo kina e yālima na ose.
tini ka lima	Na veiwaqa yādua oqō e vodo kina e yātini ka lima na ose.
taucoko	Na veiwaqa taucoko oqō e vodo kina e yātini ka lima na ose.

XI. Question and Answer.

Question	Cue	Answer
E yāvica na tamata e rawa ni vodo e na dua na waqa?	10	E yātini na tamata e rawa ni vodo e na dua na waqa.
E yāvica na i vodo-vodo ni basi ki Suva?	8/-	E yāwalu na silini na i vodovodo ni basi ki Suva.
E yāvica na i sau ni dalo oqō?	4/- dua na i vesu	Na i sau ni dalo oqō e tauyāva na silini dua na i vesu.
E yāvica na rumu e tiko e na dua na i taba vale?	20	E yārua sagavulu na rumu e tiko e na dua na i taba vale.
E na veiyāvica na māile me dau laurai kina na motokā?	500	Me dau laurai na motokā e na veiyālima na drau na māile.
E yāvica na tamata e rawa ni lako e na dua na mata i lakolako?	35	E yātolu sagavulu ka lima na tamata e rawa ni lako e na dua na mata i lako-lako.
Era yabaki yāvica na gone vuli era vuli tiko e ke?	13 ki na 15	Na gone vuli era vuli tiko e kē era tiko e na loma ni yabaki tini ka tolu ki na yabaki tini ka lima.
E na gauna cava meu dau raici vuniwai kina?	veiyā-tolu na vula	Mo dau raici vuniwai e na veiyātolu na vula.
E vaka-cava na vei-yawaki ni duru meu kelia?	veiyāvā na i yate	Mo kelia e dua na duru e na veiyāvā na i yate.

XII. Dialogue. (kei)

A:	E vaka-[illegible] me datou lako kei Saimone?	How about going with Saimone?
B:	Erau ā sā liu kei Jone e nanoa.	They had gone with John yesterday.
A:	O cei gā e datou na lako vata?	Then who are we going with?
B:	Eda na lako kei na D.O. vata kei ira na lewe ni koro.	We'll go with the D.O. and the villagers.

XIII. Repetition.

Keirau ā lesu mai Niu Siladi kei Samu.[1]	Sam and I returned from New Zealand.
Keitou na tiko mai keri kei na D.O. ni mataka.	We'll be there with the D.O. tomorrow.
Keimami na lako ki Suva kei ira na lewe ni koro.	We'll go to Suva with the villagers.
E drau na vaka-tawa tiko e vale kei tacimu.	You'll stay at home with your brother.
E dou sā sureti kei Sala.	You're invited with Sala/You and Sala are invited.
E dodonu mo ni lako mai kei ira na watimuni.	You should come with your wives.
Erau ā laga sere kei Jone.	They sang with John.
Eratou na sega ni lako mai kei tamadratou.	They won't come with their father.
Era ā sota kei na meca e na mataka lailai.	They met with the enemies in the morning.

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1. The English form 'Sam and I' can be translated into Fijian as keirau 'we two exclusive--he and I', kei Samu 'and Sam'. Kei Samu works as a kind of appositive, naming the other person referred to by the pronoun.

XIV. Expansion drill.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Au vinakata.
mo drau tiko e kē	Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē.
kei Saimone	Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē kei Saimone.
e na lima na kaloko	Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē kei Saimone e na lima na kaloko.
me datou mai veivosaki	Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē kei Saimone e na lima na kaloko me datou mai veivosaki.
kei na D.O.	Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē kei Saimone e na lima na kaloko me datou mai veivosaki kei na D.O.

XIVb.

Cue	Sentence
	Keirau na lesu.
kei Mārika	Keirau na lesu kei Mārika.
me	Me keirau na lesu kei Mārika.
mai	Me keirau na lesu mai kei Mārika.
keitou na qai lako ki siwa	Me keirau na lesu mai kei Mārika keitou na qai lako ki siwa.
kei Samu	Me keirau na lesu mai kei Mārika keitou na qai lako ki siwa kei Samu.
ni mataka	Me keirau na lesu mai kei Mārika keitou na qai lako ki siwa kei Samu ni mataka.

XV. Variable slot.

Cue	Response
	O <u>keirau</u> kei Pita, <u>keirau</u> na <u>tū mai</u> Nadi ni mataka.
lako ki	O keirau kei Pita, keirau na lako ki Nadi ni mataka.

keitou	O keitou kei Pita, keitou na lako ki Nadi ni mataka.
o iko	O iko kei Pita, drau na lako ki Nadi ni mataka.
o rau na luvemu	O rau na luvemu kei Pita, ratou na lako ki ki Nadi ni mataka.
o iko, o Jone	O iko, o Jone kei Pita, dou na lako ki Nadi ni mataka.
o kemudrau	O kemudrau kei Pita, drau na lako ki Nadi ni mataka.

XVI. Question and answer.

Question	Cue	Answer
O cei drau ā lako ki Suva?	Maciu	Keirau ā lako ki Suva kei Maciu.
O cei dou ā veivosaki?	tūraga ni koro	Keitou ā veivosaki kei tūraga ni koro.
O cei dou na veicaqe ni mataka?	timi ni sōtia	Keitou na veicaqe kei na timi ni sōtia.
O cei drau na lesu vata mai?	Samu	Keirau na lesu vata mai kei Samu.
O cei drau ā tea na veiniu oqö?	luvequ	Keirau ā tea na veiniu oqō kei luvequ.
E ā siwa vata kei cei o TÎmoci e na bogi?	keimami	Keimami ā siwa vata kei TÎmoci e na bogi.
O cei dou a vaka-yakavi vata?	ira na gone	Keitou (or keimami) ā vaka-yakavi vata kei ira na gone.

XVII. Talanoa.

Na sala waqavuka

E rui uasivi na vuka e na waqavuka kevakā e da via lako vaka-totolo, me vakā na lako mai Suva ki Nadi ni rauta wale gā e yāvā sagavulu na miniti na dedē ni vuka.

E sō na tamata e na rui tāleitaka vaka-levu na totolo kei na kena rui uasivi na vuka e na waqavuka, ka ra na bolea kina na tauyāvā na pāoni ka tini na silini na kena i vodovodo. Ia, oqō e na rairai via sau levu toka kevakā e dua e lako tiko kei na nona matavūvale vaka-bÎbÎ na veimatavūvale e tauyālima se yāono na lewena.

Question and answer.

1. Na cava e rui uasivi kina na vuka?
   E rui uasivi na vuka ke da via lako vaka-totolo.

2. E vica na dedē ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi?
   E rauta e yāvā sagavulu na miniti na dedē ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi.

3. Na cava e via drēdrē kina ni vuka e dua na matavūvale ka rauta e lima se ono na lewena?
   E na via drēdrē ni vuka e dua na matavūvale ka rauta e lima se ono na lewena ni na rairai sau levu vei ira e sō.

4. E vica na i vodovodo ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi?
   E tauyāvā na pāoni ka tini na silini na i vodovodo ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi.

XVIII. Vocabulary.

baci	again, as a result
benisini	gasoline (Engl. 'benzine')
bole-a	bole 'undertake'; trans. bolea
butobutō	darkness, dark
duru	a post, of a house or fence
karobo	dusk, twilight, evening when just dark
keli-a	keli 'dig a hole'; trans. kelia
laurai	visible
mani	adv. preceding verbs, indicating the final one of series of acts; 'then, finally, after all'
matavūvale	family group
miniti	minute (Engl.)
oca	tired, weary
ose	horse (Engl.)
pāoni	pound (Engl.)
qāloni	gallon (Engl.)
sala waqavuka	traveling by airplane
sureti	invited
taba vale, i	story or wing of a building
tālei-taka	talei 'wonderfully, admirable'; trans. taleitaka 'admire, value'
tauke-na	tauke 'to possess'; trans. taukena
tauyādua	placing one for each
uasivi	excel
ulubale	excuse, pretext, find an excuse
vaka-bībī	heavily
vaka-tawana	inhabit, fill up, load
veicaqe	foot ball

veiyawaki	distance
yā	distributive prefix to numerals. Also, expressing the number of times a thing is done.
yate	yard (Engl.)

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka vitu ni lēsoni

I. Dialogue. (se, de)

A:	Mo vaka-totolo de ọ na bera ki na sitoa.	Hurry up or you'll be late to the store.
B:	E dau sogo e na vica na sitoa?	What time is the store usually closed?
A:	E na sō na gauna e dau sogo ni sa bera na ciwa.	Sometimes it closes before nine.
B:	E sā vica na kaloko oqō?	What time is it now?
A:	Sā oti na veimāmā ni walu.	It's after eight thirty.
B:	Au sega ni kilā me'u lako oqō se me'u qai lako e na mataka ni mataka.	I don't know whether I should go now or if I should go tomorrow morning.
A:	Na nomu lako se[1] sega e vaka-tau vei au.	Whether you go or not is up to me.
B:	Sobo! de'u[2] sā bera.	Oh, come on, I may be late already.
A:	O sā sega ni bera, vaka-totolo!	You're not late yet, hurry up!

NOTES

1. Between bases, se can be translated as 'or'. When it introduces a subordinate phrase, it means 'whether'. For example,
E sega ni kilā se vinaka se cā. 'He didn't know whether it was good or not.'
De means 'lest, so as not to'.
2. As do some other particles, se and de with au form contractions.

II. Repetition drill. (se)

Au sega ni kilā se'u na lako se sega.
Au sega ni kilā se'u na lesu mai nikua se ni mataka.
E sega ni macala se'u biuta e vei na noqu kī.
E sega ni macala se lako mai vei o koya.
O kilā se sā yaco mai na waqa?
O kilā se na tau na uca nikua?
O kilā se i vāvā nei cei oqō?
E sega ni macala se me'u lako oqō se me'u qai lako vaka-mālua.
E sega ni macala mo lako se kua.
E sega ni macala se me'u biuta e vei.

III. Substitution.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Au sega ni kilā se sā suka na bose se sega.
lako mai vei o koya	Au sega ni kilā se lako mai vei o koya.
ratou sā lesu mai se sega	. . .
me'u kauta e vica na niu	
au ā biuta e vei na noqu kī	
na cava na vū ni nona lako	
sā rauta oqō se sō tale	
sā vica na nona yabaki	
sā bula tiko se sā mate	
sā dodonu vei iko	
cava na nomu nanuma	

IIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	E sega ni macala se sā vica na luvena.
se mataqali ika cava oqō	E sega ni macala se mataqali ika cava oqō.
me'u tarogi koya se kua	. . .
e gone ni Viti se vulagi	
se me'u cakava vaka-cava	
se cava na kena i balebale	
me'u na tukuna vaka-cava vuā	

se mo drau lako tale gā
se kua
se sā vō na kākana se
sā oti
e na lako tale gā mai
o koya se sega
se na vaka-cava na draki
ni mataka

IV. Expansion.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Au kilā.
sega ni	Au sega ni kilā.
se sā lesu mai	Au sega ni kilā se sā lesu mai.
o Samu	Au sega ni kilā se sā lesu mai o Samu.
se sega	Au sega ni kilā se sā lesu mai o Samu se sega.
mai Vunidawa	Au sega ni kilā se sā lesu mai Vunidawa o Samu se sega.
e na mataka oqō	Au sega ni kilā se sā lesu mai Vunidawa e na mataka oqō o Samu se sega.

IVb.

Cue	Sentence
	Taroga vuā.
se raici Jone	Taroga vuā se raici Jone.
ā	Taroga vuā se ā raici Jone.
mai Lautoka	Taroga vuā se ā raici Jone mai Lautoka.
e nanoa	Taroga vuā se ā raici Jone mai Lautoka e nanoa.

V. Variable slot.

Cue	Response
	Au sega ni kilā se'u na lesu mai nikua se ni mataka.
ratou	Au sega ni kilā se ratou na lesu mai nikua se ni mataka.
lako	Au sega ni kilā se ratou na lako mai nikua se ni mataka.
e	E sega ni kilā se ratou na lako mai nikua se ni mataka.
macala	E sega ni macala se ratou na lako mai nikua se ni mataka.
sega	E sega ni macala se ratou na lako mai nikua se sega.
yani	E sega ni macala se ratou na lako yani nikua se sega.
ā	E sega ni macala se ratou ā lako yani nikua se sega.
e nanoa	E sega ni macala se ratou ā lako yani e nanoa se sega.

VI. Repetition drill. (de)

Mo vaka-totolo de o bera ki na sitoa.
Mo dou sā lako de o dou bogi koso.
Tukuna vuā de sa sega ni rogoca.
Vaka-raica mada o iko de rawa ni o kunea.
Mo volia mai na suka de oti oqō.
Mo tiko gā e kē de o qai suasua.
Me daru lako gā nikua de qai draki cā ni mataka.
Mo tarogi koya tale de qai guilecava.
Kākua ni lako de o na oca wale gā.
Kua ni draiva vaka-totolo de o na qai coqa.

VII. Substitution.

Cue	Sentence
	Vaka-totolo de o berata na basi.
tau na uca	Vaka-totolo de tau na uca.
na qai draki cā ni mataka	. . .
sā waraki iko tiko mai o koya	
bera na i katalau	
ratou oca e na wāwā	
vinakata mo drau na lako vata	

daru berata na waqavuka
au qai bogi koso
rau sā vaka-rau lako
o drau biu tū mai

VIII. Expansion.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Vaka-totolo.
mo lako	Vaka-totolo mo lako.
na	Vaka-totolo mo na lako.
drau	Vaka-totolo mo drau na lako.
de	Vaka-totolo de mo drau na lako.
vata	Vaka-totolo de mo drau na lako vata.
vinakata	Vaka-totolo de vinakata mo drau na lako vata.

VIIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	Lako.
daru	Daru lako.
nikua	Daru lako nikua.
de draki cā	Daru lako nikua de draki cā.
ni mataka	Daru lako nikua de draki cā ni mataka.
gā	Daru lako gā nikua de draki cā ni mataka.
qai	Daru lako gā nikua de qai draki cā ni mataka.

IX. Variable slot.

Cue	Response
	Mo kākua ni lako de o na oca wale gā.
cakava	Mo, kākua ni cakava de o na oca wale gā.
au	Me'u kākua ni cakava de'u na oca wale gā.

bera	Me'u kākua ni cakava de'u na bera wale gā.
qai	Me'u kākua ni cakava de'u na qai bera.
drau	Mo drau kākua ni cakava de o drau na qai bera.
cudruvi	Mo drau kākua ni cakava de o drau na qai cudruvi.
kauta	Mo drau kākua ni kauta de o drau na qai cudruvi.
kua	Mo drau kua ni kauta de o drau na qai cudruvi.

X. Talanoa.

Eda na qali vaka-i-lavo ki Peritānia se ki Esia?

E dua na i vola e ā volā ko Mr. R. W. R. ka tabaki e na niusiveva oqō e daidai. E ā volā o koya ni vakā eda veidretaki tiko e na dua na gauna lekaleka oqō, se me da qali ki Peritānia se ki Esia. Oqō e baleta na veikā ni noda bula vaka-i-lavo. Sā dodonu me da mamā vaka-vinaka ka tiloma vaka-mālua na lewe ni i vola oqō.

Na kā me qarauni matua de mani yaco na nodrau veidretaki keda na qarikau e rua oqō--vaka-i-lavo, sega ni vaka-yago,--me da kabasu kina. Ia ke da sā kabasu e na vuku ni veidre oqō ka vaka-vuna me rau dui gole ka roqeta yani na veikā erau lukuta rawa mai na dui taba ni bisinisi erau taukena tū, eda sā na qai biu tū e na liga lala kei na dravudravua.

Adapted from the editorial of
VOLAGAUNA VG 422:13/1/61

Questions and answers

1. Na cava e ā cakava ko Mr. R. W. R.?
   E ā volā o Mr. R. W. R. e dua na i vola.

2. O cei o rau na qarikau e tukuni tiko e na i vola oqō?
   Na qarikau e rua e tukuni tiko e na i vola oqō, oyā o rau ko Peritānia kei Esia.

3. Na niusiveva cava e a tabaki kina na i vola nei Mr. R. W. R.?
   Na i vola nei Mr. R. W. R. e a tabaki e na Volagauna.

4. E na i ka vica ni siga e ā tabaki kina na niusiveva oqō?
   Na niusiveva oqō e ā tabaki e na i ka tini ka tolu ni Janueri, 1961.

5. Na matagali veidre cava e vaka-macalataki tiko e na i vola oqō?
Na veidre e baleta na veikā ni noda bula vaka-i-lavo.

XI. Vocabulary.

bisinisi	business (Engl.)
bogi koso	last till night and then not be finished; overtaken by night, as on a journey
coqa	run into, go against; trans. coqa
de	lest, so as not to
dravudravua	poor, poverty
Esia	Asia
guilecava	forget; guiguileca 'said of one who easily forgets'
kabasu	passive form from basuka; broken, smashed
lala	empty
luku-ta	luku 'hold several things in the hand at once'; trans. lukuta
mamā	chew; mamā vinaka na kemu 'chew your food well'
niusiveva	newspaper (Engl.)
Peritānia	Britain
qali	twist together, roll together, annexed
qarauni	should be considered, should be paid attention to
qarikau	superman
roqo-ta	roqo 'carry in the arms, clasp in the arms'; trans. roqota
sobo	interjection of surprise
taba-ka	taba 'press, print'; trans. tabaka; pass. tabaki 'printed'
tilo-ma	tilo 'swallow'; trans. tiloma
vaka-i-lavo	financially; bula vaka-i-lavo 'economic life'
vaka-yago	bodily, physically
veidre	pull one against another, have a tug of war, disagree, fight over something; veidretaki 'disputed, contested'
veikā	things' e lako vinaka na veikā kece 'things are going well'
Volagauna	the name of a Fijian newspaper
vuku	sake, cause; (not used alone)

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka walu ni lēsoni

(Vaka- + base, with or without suffixes)

I. Dialogue.

A:	Yalo vinaka, vaka-rautaka mada na qau i katalau.	Please, have my breakfast ready.
B:	Na cava o sā vaka-totolotaka?	What are you in a hurry for?
A:	Au via lako mada ki Suva.	I'd like to go to Suva.
B:	Vaka-cava, o sā na sega ni lako e na mācawa mai qō?	Say, won't you be going next week?
A:	Io, e na vaka-berā wale gā vaka-levu na noqu cakacaka.	No, it will only cause unnecessary delay in my work.
B:	Wāwā, me'u vā-kata-katataka mada na kemu.	Wait, let me warm up your food.
A:	Kusa, me'u bau la'ki vodo e na basi ni ciwa.	Hurry, so I can catch the nine o'clock bus.

A complete description of the uses of vaka- would be longer than the lesson itself. However, the dialogue illustrates some of the more common uses. One, the causative, is shown by the following pairs:

rai	'see'	vaka-rai-taka	'reveal (cause to be seen)'
bera	'late'	vaka-bera	'delay (cause to be late)'
mate	'die'	vaka-mate-a	'kill (cause to die)'

Vaka-levu shows another use, allowing a base to modify the nucleus of a verb phrase.

The expansion drills illustrate that paradigms of sorts can be made for some bases, showing derived forms with related meanings. But the paradigms for all bases are not alike, and generally, the derived forms should be learned with the bases.

II. Repetition.

a.

Vaka-totolo de o vaka-berā na nodatou lako.
Vaka-sīnaita mada na dramu oqō.
Kua ni vaka-otia, au vinakata e sō.
O vaka-dinata na kā e tukuna?
Kua ni vaka-rerea de bese ni lako.
Qarauna mo kua ni vaka-yalia.
Na cava o vaka-daroya kina na soqo.
Yalo vinaka, vā-gunuva mada na noqu ose.
Yalo vinaka, vā-kania mada na gone oqō.
Vā-golea mai kē na nomu waqa.

IIb.

Vaka-raitaka mada vei au na nona vale.
Na cava o sā vaka-totolotaka?
Vaka-dodonutaka mada na noqu kaloko.
Drau wāwā me'u vaka-mamacataka mada na noqu i sulu.
O vaka-suasuataka vaka-cava na nomu i sulu?
Vā-katakatataka na wai.
Vā-gaunataka na nona kana.
Vaka-levutaka na gauna ni cegu.
Kua ni vaka-lolomataka na kolī oqori.
Na cava o vaka-rarawataka kina na gone oqō?

III. Substitution.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	Yalo vinaka, e rawa ni o vaka-raitaka vei au?
o vaka-sīnaita na noqu bilo	Yalo vinaka, e rawa ni o vaka-sīnaita na noqu bilo?
o vaka-yadrati koya	. . .
o drau qai vaka-otia oqō	
o dou vaka-savasavātaka na vale	
o nī qai vaka-mārautaki koya tiko	
o vaka-ceguya mada na tūraga oqō	
keirau qai vaka-raica ni mataka	
o tukuna vuā me vā-katakatataka	

o vaka-saqara na dalo oqō
o vā-gunuva na ose

IIIb.

Cue	Sentence
	E dodonu mo <u>vaka-batabatāataka ni bera ni o gunuva</u>.
vā-katakatataka ni bera ni o kania	E dodonu mo vā-katakatataka ni bera ni o kania.
vā-gatā ni bera ni o were	. . .
vaka-raica vaka-vinaka	
vaka-mamacataka na nomu i sulu	
qarauna mo kua ni vaka-mavoataka	
vaka-rorogotaka na nona vosa	
vaka-levutaka na kena i wasewase	
vaka-saqarā e tuba	
vaka-otia sara na nomu cakacaka	
kua ni vaka-matea	

IV. Variable slot.

a.

Cue	Response
	<u>E dodonu mo vaka-levutaka na kena i wasewase</u>.
nodrau	E dodonu mo vaka-levutaka na nodrau i wasewase.
vaka-lailaitaka	E dodonu mo vaka-lailaitaka na nodrau i wasewase.
i tavi	E dodonu mo vaka-lailaitaka na nodrau i tavi.
vaka-macalataka	E dodonu mo vaka-macalataka na nodrau i tavi.
au vinakata	Au vinakata mo vaka-macalataka na nodrau i tavi.
neitou	Au vinakata mo vaka-macalataka na neitou i tavi.
vaka-raitaka	Au vinakata mo vaka-raitaka na neitou i tavi.

kerekere	Au vinakata mo vaka-raitaka na neitou kerekere.

IVb.

Cue	Response
	E rawa ni o qai vā-kania tiko na luvequ ke'u bera mai e na yakavi?
na ose	E rawa ni o qai vā-kania tiko na ose ke'u bera mai e na yakavi?
vā-gunuva	E rawa ni o qai vā-gunuva tiko na ose ke'u bera mai e na yakavi?
nikua	E rawa ni o qai vā-gunuva tiko na ose ke'u bera mai nikua?
ira na manumanu	E rawa ni o qai vā-gunuvi ira tiko na manumanu ke'u bera mai nikua?
vaka-raica	E rawa ni o qai vaka-raica ira tiko na manumanu ke'u bera mai nikua?
na waqa	E rawa ni o qai vaka-raica tiko na waqa ke'u bera mai nikua?
va-kelea	E rawa ni o qai vā-kelea tiko na waqa ke'u bera mai nikua?
dedē	E rawa ni o qai vā-kelea tiko na waqa ke'u dede mai nikua?

V. Transformation: Make causatives from the following.

a.

Cue	Sentence
E ā mavoa o koya.	O cei e ā vaka-mavoataka?
E suasua na i sulu.	O cei e vaka-suasuataka?
E marau dina o koya.	O cei e vaka-marautaka?
E rarawa vaka-levu o koya.	O cei e vaka-rarawataka?
Sā mamaca na nomu i sulu.	O cei sā vaka-mamacataka?
E ā dodonu o koya.	O cei e ā vaka-dodonutaka?
Sā cakacaka o Pita.	O cei sā vaka-cakacakataka?
Sā batabatā na bia.	O cei sā vaka-batabatātaka?
Sā katakata na kakana.	O cei sā va-katakatataka?

E kadresu na nona sote.	O cei e vā-kadresutaka?
Au sā raica.	O cei sā vaka-raitaka?
E vaka-loloma dina o koya.	O cei e vaka-lolomataka?

Vb.

Cue	Sentence
E ā suasua o koya.	O cei e ā vaka-suasuataki koya?
E ā marau vaka-levu o koya.	O cei e ā vaka-marautaki koya?
E mavoa o koya.	O cei e vaka-mavoataki koya?
E gādē ki Suva o koya.	O cei e vā-gādētaki koya?
E mateni vaka-levu o koya.	O cei e vaka-matenitaki koya?
E ā kidacala o koya.	O cei e ā vā-kidacalataki koya?
E sā rui rarawa o koya.	O cei e vaka-rarawataki koya?
E madua vaka-levu o koya.	O cei e vaka-maduataki koya?
E ā cakacaka o koya.	O cei e ā vaka-cakacakataki koya?
E sā mamaca o koya.	O cei sā vaka-mamacataki koya?

VI. Expansion.

a.

Cue	Sentence
	E suasua.
na gone	E suasua na gone.
tiko	E suasua tiko na gone.
vaka-	E vaka-suasua tiko na gone.
era	Era vaka-suasua tiko na gone.
lalai	Era vaka-suasua tiko na gone lalai.
-taka	Era vaka-suasuataka tiko na gone lalai.
na nodra i sulu	Era vaka-suasuataka tiko na gone lalai na nodra i sulu.

VIb.

Cue	Sentence
	Raica.
na vale	Raica na vale.
o	O raica na vale?
e rawa ni	E rawa ni o raica na vale.

vaka-	E rawa ni o vaka-raica na vale.
-taka	E rawa ni o vaka-raitaka na vale.
nei Jone	E rawa ni o vaka-raitaka na vale nei Jone.
vei au	E rawa ni o vaka-raitaka vei au na vale nei Jone.

VIc.

Cue	Sentence
	E katakata.
na kākana	E katakata na kākana.
sā	E sā katakata na kākana.
vaka-	E sā vā-katakata na kākana.
-taka	E sā vā-katakatataka na kākana.
tiko	E sā vā-katakatataka tiko na kākana.
o koya	E sā vā-katakatataka tiko na kākana o koya.
e vale ni kuro	E sā vā-katakatataka tiko na kākana o koya e vale ni kuro.

VII. Supplementary dialogue.

a. vaka-dodonutaka 'to straighten, to rectify'

A:	E dodonu mo yaco mai ki kē ni bera na ono.	You should arrive here before six.
B:	O kilā vaka-cava?	How do you know?
A:	E rauta gā e rua na aua na kena kena dedē. Ni o suka gā, vaka-dodonu sara mai.	It only takes two hours. As soon as you're finished, come straight here.
B:	Sā vinaka, me'u vaka-dodonutaka mada na noqu kaloko.	O.K., let me correct my watch first.

VIIb. vaka + base + one syllable suffix

A:	Curu mai mo vaka-cegu mada.	Come in and rest for a while.
B:	Sā vinaka, au sa vaka-otia mada oqō.	Thank you, I'll finish this first.
A:	Au na qai vaka-yadrati Samu me vaka-otia.	I'll wake up Sam to finish it.
B:	Ia, sā vinaka.	O.K., thank you.
A:	Dua vei iko na bilo tī?	Have a cup of tea?
B:	Sega, vaka-sīnaita gā mai e dua na bilo wai.	No, just fill me up a glass of water.

VIIc. vaka-evei

A:	E vei beka au rawa ni veisautaka kina na noqu i lavo?	Where can I change my money?
B:	E na vale ni vola-vola oyā.	At that office.
A:	E vaka-evei na i vaka-rau ni cici ni basi e kē?	How about the bus schedule here?
B:	E dau tekivū e na ono ka ra vei-ciciyaki tiko. me yacova na yakavi bogi.	They start at six and keep running till late evening.
A:	Oi, sā vinaka vaka-levu. E vaka-evei e bau tū e kē e sō na vanua ni vei-vaka-marautaki?	Oh, thank you very much. Are there any entertainment places here?
B:	Io, e bau vica toka.	Yes, quite a few.

A:	Sā vinaka, au sā la'ki veisautaka mada na noqu i lavo qai macala vaka-mālua na noqu veitosoyaki.	Very well, I will go and have my money changed and then plan my move later.
B:	Io, vinaka. Qai lako.	O.K. See you later.
A:	Sā moce.	Good-by.

VIII. Talanoa.

Na nodra vaka-cakacakataki na lewe ni vanua.

E na mua ni yabaki 1960, e ā tekivu tauyavutaka kina na Matanitū ko Viti e dua na sasaga. Oqō e baleta na nodra vaka-cakacakataki vaka-lewe levu na lewe ni vanua e Viti. E ā tovolea na Matanitū me vaka-vurea e vuqa na gaunisala ni kune cakacaka.

E ā vaka-bibitaka kina na Matanitū na nodra taurivaki na lewe ni vanua e Viti e na veicakacaka ka ā dau vaka-i-tavi gā kina e liu na vūlagi. E dua na Matanitū ka veivuke vaka-levu e na sasaga oqō na Matanitū ko Niu Siladi. E na nodrau veidinadinati ko Viti kei na Matanitū ka rawa ni soli veivuke e na sasaga oqō, era a vaka-vulici ka vaka-rautaki kina o ira ka digitaki.

E Viti e ā vaka-yacori tale gā kina e dua na i wase ni veivaka-vulici vaka oqō. E daidai sā laurai sara na vua ni sasaga oqō e na veitaba ni cakacaka me vakā na cakacaka vaka-dau ni walesi e na i rōrō ni waqavuka, cakacaka e na baqe, tabana ni bokobuka kei na vuqa tale.

Question and Answer.

1. Me o va e ā tauyavutaka na Matanitū ko Viti e na yabaki 1960?
   E ā tauyavutaka na Matanitū ko Viti e na yabaki 1960 na na sasagataki ni nodra vaka-cakacakataki vaka-levu na lewe ni vanua e Viti.

2. Na mataqali cakacaka cava e ā nakiti me ra vaka-cakacakataki kina na lewe ni vānua?
   Na mataqali cakacaka ka ā dau vaka-i-tavi gā kina e liu na vūlagi.

3. Na mataqali veivuke cava c ā solia na Matanitū o Niu Siladi e na vuku ni sasaga oqō?
E ā veivuke na Matanitū o Niu Siladi e na nodra vaka-vulici ka vaka-rautaki na lewe ni vanua ka ra ā digitaki yani e Viti.

4. Na cava sā vua ni sasaga oqō?
E daidai sā ra vaka-i-tavi na lewe i Viti e na veicaka-caka vaka dau ni wālesi, cakacaka e na baqe kei na vica tale.

IX. Vocabulary.

aua	hour (Engl.)
bilo	cup
bokobuka	as in tabana ni bokobuka 'fire brigade'
digitaki	chosen, selected
dramu	drum (Engl.)
kadresu	passive form of dresuka; rent, torn, of clothes, sails, etc.; vā-kadresutaka 'tear'
kidacala	wonder, be surprised; vā-kidacalataka 'surprise one'
kusa	be quick, hasten
māduā	ashamed, bashful; vaka-māduātaka 'cause shame to'
manumanu	general name for animals and birds; manumanu yava i vā 'animal'; manumanu vuka 'bird'
nakiti	intended, planned
qau	mine (to eat); (=kequ) It is used wherever the kē- possessive is required; a qau levu 'my size'
sasaga	effort, attempt; sasagataki 'attempted'
tauyavutaka	found
vā-gādētaka	show someone around
vā-gatā	sharpen
vā-gaunataka	time, regulate
vā-golea	cause to turn the head to
vā-gunuva	give a drink to
vaka-batabatātaka	cool, make cold
vaka-berā	cause to delay
vaka-cakacakataki	employed
vaka-ceguya	make to rest
vaka-daroya	prevent, postpone, cause not to happen
vaka-dinata	recognize as true and so believe, fulfill, obey
vaka-i-tavi	employed, holding a position

vaka-levutaka	increase the number or size of a thing
vaka-lolomataka	make miserable
vaka-mamacataka	dry (v.)
vaka-mārautaka	make happy, delight
vaka-matea	put to death, kill
vaka-māvoataka	wound, damage
vā-kania	feed, graze
vaka-rarawataka	make unhappy, torture, used for body or soul
vaka-rerea	frighten
vaka-rorogotaka	report a thing
vaka-savasavataka	cleanse, purify
vaka-sīnaita	fill up
vaka-suasuataka	wet (v.)
vaka-katakatataka	heat, warm up
vaka-yacori	brought to pass, fulfilled
vaka-yalia	lose a thing, waste away
vaka-vurea	cause to spring up, invent, come up with
vā-kelea	bring to a stop, anchor (of a boat)
veicakacaka	jobs, types of work
veiciciyaki	run about
veidinaiinati	argument, acknowledgment
veitaba	branches, departments
veitosoyaki	random movements
veivaka-marautaki	entertainment
veivaka-vulici	taught, trained
vuqa	many, numerous
wālesi	radio, telephone, wireless (Engl.)